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FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

Activities of the United Nations Population Fund

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund

SUMMARY

The present report has been prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/72, which requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), inter alia, to continue to submit to the Population Commission, on a regular basis, reports on the activities of the Fund. It examines the Fund's activities during the past two years, in particular as they relate to its efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and outreach of its programme. In anticipation of the programming needs of the 1990s, section II focuses on important recent developments that have had a direct bearing on the Fund's two-year-long review and assessment of accumulated population experience. Section III highlights the Fund's financial activities and administrative and personnel matters. Section IV examines the Fund's programme of work in family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning; women, population and development; special programme interests; promotion of awareness; and other areas. The report concludes with a brief discussion of the nature and magnitude of the population problem and the immediate action required to address it.

* E/CN.9/1991/1.

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CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	BACKGROUND	1 - 3	3
II.	PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CENTURY	4 - 41	4
	A. Review and assessment of accumulated population experience	6 - 9	4
	B. International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century	10 - 20	6
	C. Programme review and strategy development exercise	21 - 26	8
	D. Evaluation activities of UNFPA	27 - 35	9
	E. Office automation and management information system	36 - 41	11
III.	FINANCIAL SCOPE OF UNFPA ACTIVITIES	42 - 47	12
	A. Financial highlights	42 - 45	12
	B. Administration and personnel	46 - 47	13
IV.	UNFPA PROGRAMME OF WORK	48 - 110	13
	A. Family planning	49 - 56	14
	B. Information, education and communication	57 - 62	15
	C. Basic data collection	63 - 68	17
	D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning	69 - 73	18
	E. Women, population and development	74 - 82	19
	F. Special programme interests	83 - 92	21
	G. Promotion of awareness	93 - 102	24
	H. Other aspects	103 - 110	26
V.	CONCLUSION	111 - 119	28

I. BACKGROUND

1. The present report has been prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/72, which requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), inter alia, "to continue to submit to the Population Commission, on a regular [biennial] basis, reports on the activities of the Fund" (para. 2).

2. This is the third such report from UNFPA to the Commission. The Fund's first report (E/CN.9/1987/5) provided the Commission at its twenty-fourth session with a brief summary of the mandate, basic principles and approaches that constitute the framework in which UNFPA operates. The second report (E/CN.9/1989/6), submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, highlighted important developments that had taken place in the two years since the first report. Those included, among others, the Fund's adoption of a strategy for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa and the large increase in the number of large-scale multi-year country programmes in that region; the approval by the UNDP Governing Council of UNFPA's four-year inter-country programme (1988-1991); the modification of criteria and of corresponding threshold levels in the designation of priority countries for UNFPA assistance; the Fund's continuing efforts to strengthen its system of internal and independent in-depth evaluations and to improve the utilization of the results of such evaluations; the adoption of an implementation strategy to strengthen the Fund's capacity to deal with the issues concerning women, population and development; and the conduct of a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within the Fund's mandate. Both the first and second reports provided a survey of the financial scope of the Fund's activities and examined UNFPA's programme of work.

3. This report examines UNFPA activities in the past two years, in particular as they relate to the Fund's efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and outreach of its programme. Section II, anticipating the programming needs of the 1990s and of the next century, focuses on important recent developments that have had a direct bearing on the Fund's capacity for substantive analysis and strategic programming. These include the completion of the Fund's two-year-long review and assessment of accumulated population experience; the convening of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century; the introduction at UNFPA of the programme review and strategy development (PRSD) exercise; the intensification of evaluation activities of UNFPA; and the development of a comprehensive management information system (MIS) at UNFPA. The third section highlights the Fund's financial activities and administrative and personnel matters. Section IV examines the UNFPA programme of work in the following categories: family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning; women, population and development; special programme interests (youth, aging, AIDS); promotion of awareness; and other areas (policy and programme co-ordination; staff training and development; technical co-operation among developing countries). The report concludes with a brief discussion of the nature and magnitude of the population problem and the immediate action required to address it.

II. PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CENTURY

4. The past two years have been among the most fruitful in UNFPA history. The Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population experience, completed in 1989, identified the most critical population issues in the 1990s and beyond and provided a comprehensive analytical framework to guide future interventions in the population field. The International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in November 1989, transformed this analytical framework into a remarkable declaration with explicit population goals and objectives and clearly defined programme priorities and approaches.

5. The past two years have also witnessed steady progress in the Fund's new programme directions, which stress substantive analysis, strategic programming and technical competence. The main objective of the new directions is a more analytical and critical approach to population programming. This requires in-depth evaluation of past experience, assessment of new and emerging needs, development of a comprehensive programme strategy to serve as a framework for setting priorities, careful formulation of programmes and projects, and creation of conditions whereby monitoring can be given adequate time and attention. The Governing Council has strongly supported such initiatives and new directions, expressing its approval at its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions (see, e.g., decisions 87/30 I, 14; 88/34 I, 2; 89/46 A, 2; and 90/35 A, 14). Noteworthy activities in those areas include the introduction of the programme review and strategy development exercise, the intensification of evaluation activities, and the development of a comprehensive management information system, each of which is highlighted below.

A. Review and assessment of accumulated population experience

6. The year 1989 witnessed the culmination of the two-year-long review and assessment of accumulated population experience conducted by UNFPA. The initiative, which was welcomed by the UNDP Governing Council in decision 87/30, focused on lessons learned from experiences in three sectors:

(a) Population data, policy development and planning;

(b) Maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP);

(c) Information, education and communication (IEC).

In addition, the Fund conducted reviews of the experiences in each geographical region to complement the sectoral analyses and to sharpen the assessment of factors underlying the evolution of population programmes. Moreover, in order to enhance the accuracy of the conclusions and recommendations for action emerging from the overall exercise, case studies were undertaken in Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

7. The review and assessment exercise benefited greatly from constructive input from many and varied sources. For example, in the course of conducting the various

studies, UNFPA consulted a wide cross-section of specialists from both developed and developing countries, agencies and non-governmental organizations and convened special expert group meetings to examine early drafts of the sectoral, regional and country reports. Furthermore, in January 1989, experts from bilateral agencies, United Nations specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and selected developed and developing countries joined UNFPA in a consultation at United Nations Headquarters to discuss the principal findings and highlights of the study.

8. The policy implications of the findings and conclusions of the voluminous study (some 2,700 pages of original text) were distilled into the 25-page report which was presented to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session (document DP/1989/37). In view of the importance of those policy implications, the Council took a separate decision on "future needs in population, including the development of financial resource requirements for international population assistance" (decision 89/48). In that decision, the Council endorsed the general population goals and approaches for the 1990s identified in the report and requested the Executive Director to initiate, in co-operation with other institutions, as appropriate, the development of financial resource requirements for international population assistance. The Council also welcomed the convening of the International Forum, at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in November 1989, as an important step in further delineating the major issues and needs regarding population policies and programmes.

9. The review and assessment, and the sectoral, regional and country reports it spawned, were the centrepiece of that Forum and, in general, served as the basis for the recommendations set forth in the Amsterdam Declaration (see below). In fact, the impact of the review and assessment as a guide to future action is perhaps nowhere more evident than in the Declaration, which in essence translated many of its major findings into the seven main pillars for the attainment of population goals and objectives in the current decade and beyond. These are:

(a) Strengthening political commitment;

(b) Developing national strategies and programmes;

(c) Accelerating and expanding resource mobilization;

(d) Strengthening the role and status of women;

(e) Strengthening the quality, effectiveness and outreach of family planning and maternal and child health programmes and services in both the public and private sector;

(f) Heightening community awareness and participation at all levels in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects based on priorities and needs expressed by the women and men involved;

(g) Intensifying international co-operation in the sphere of population activities, specially directed and adapted to the specific conditions, particularly socio-cultural conditions, of recipient countries.

B. International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century

10. Few events in the twenty-one-year history of UNFPA can match the dynamism or significance of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, from 6 to 9 November 1989. The Forum, organized by UNFPA in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands, brought together some 250 senior government officials and population experts from around the world to discuss openly and frankly the most important population issues of the 1990s and beyond. This was done within the context of the findings and recommendations of the Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population experience (see above), as well as the UNFPA 1989 State of World Population report, "Investing in women: the focus of the nineties". Forum participants discussed ways to implement population policies and programmes more effectively and recommended strategies for mobilizing resources to support future population activities.

11. Ministers and senior officials from 79 countries participated in the Forum, as did representatives from 20 United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and six intergovernmental organizations. Observers from over 30 non-governmental organizations and 16 academic and training institutions also attended the Forum.

12. The Forum is perhaps most notable for the Declaration it produced. Entitled "A Better Life for Future Generations", the Amsterdam Declaration recommended specific population goals and objectives to be achieved by the year 2000, including, among others, an increase in family planning user-couples from the current level of 326 million to 535 million; a substantial reduction in very early marriage and in teen-age pregnancy; a reduction of infant mortality rates to at most 50 per 1,000 live births and of maternal mortality rates by at least 50 per cent, particularly in regions where maternal mortality currently exceeds 100 per 100,000 live births; and an increase in life expectancy at birth to 62 years or more for men and women in countries with high mortality.

13. The Declaration, which was adopted by acclamation, called upon all countries to increase their commitment to population policies and programmes and to contribute to the development of comprehensive population objectives and goals. The Declaration further called on all countries to make every effort to provide the financial resources necessary to reach the United Nations medium-variant population projection by the year 2000, estimated at $9 billion a year by that time, or approximately double the current level of such resources.

14. The Amsterdam Declaration was noted with appreciation by the General Assembly in resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989. The General Assembly also requested the Executive Director to report to it in 1990, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, on the Declaration's implications for population programmes and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance. The Executive Director provided that information in document DP/1990/44, which was submitted to the Governing Council for its consideration.

1. Action taken by the Governing Council

15. The Governing Council noted with satisfaction the results of the International Forum and considered the population goals, objectives, priorities and approaches set forth in the Amsterdam Declaration to be of considerable importance and relevance to national and international endeavours in the population field and felt that they should be taken duly into account in the formulation of population policies and programmes (decision 90/35 A, 6). It also encouraged the Fund, within existing mandates, to sustain the momentum generated by the Amsterdam Forum through continued follow-up on the recommendations of the Amsterdam Forum.

16. The Council took note of the unmet and expanding resource needs for population activities as expressed in the Amsterdam Declaration and further elaborated in document DP/1990/44, and urged all Governments, concerned international and regional organizations, including the World Bank, and NGOs to make every effort to increase significantly their allocations to population activities in order to reach the target of $9 billion by the year 2000 (decision 90/35 A, 7).

17. The Council also took note of the indispensability of complementary social investments in health and education, especially for women, for the success of population programmes, as elaborated in document DP/1990/44, and with that in mind urged all Governments of developing countries to increase their political and financial commitments to investments in the social sector and all Governments of developed countries and concerned international, regional and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their financial and technical support to the areas of health and education (decision 90/35 A, 8). In a somewhat related area, the Council welcomed the willingness of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as expressed in the December 1989 policy statement by DAC aid ministers and heads of aid agencies, to help developing countries to establish, fund and implement effective population strategies and programmes as a matter of priority (decision 90/35 A, 4).

18. In the same decision, the Council encouraged UNFPA to take the steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/210, in which, inter alia, the Assembly stressed the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the Amsterdam Forum in the preparations for and deliberations of all relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on population in 1994, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1990, and in the preparations of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (para. 12).

2. Action taken by the General Assembly in 1990

19. Document DP/1990/44 was introduced and placed before the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for discussion and consideration under agenda item 9, entitled "Operational activities for development". The Council took note of the report and transmitted it to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly for its consideration. The General Assembly discussed the

report as part of its consideration of agenda item 84, "Operational activities for development".

20. The General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Executive Director on the implications for population programmes of the Amsterdam Declaration and on efforts to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance, emphasized the importance of mobilizing and increasing the resources required for population activities. Inter alia, it urged all Governments, each according to its capacity, concerned international and regional organizations, including the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations to make every effort to mobilize the resources required for population activities, which are estimated at $9 billion per year by the year 2000, taking into account the potential for user contributions, where feasible and advisable. The General Assembly also reaffirmed the importance attached to the role of population policies in relation to development, as emphasized, inter alia, in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in Particular the Revitalization of Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199).

C. Programme review and strategy development exercise

21. As part of the Fund's increasing emphasis on improving substantive analysis and strategic programming, UNFPA introduced in 1989 the programme review and strategy development exercise, combining evaluation, needs assessment and strategy development. The exercise is a joint UNFPA/government undertaking aimed at developing a coherent framework for a national population programme. It consists of an analysis of a country's current status and needs, an assessment of achievements and constraints of past population activities, and recommendations for future action in terms of an overall national strategy. The specific objective is to reach a consensus on a comprehensive strategic framework for a country programme. Arriving at such a consensus requires the participation of governmental officials at the highest level.

22. The participation of the Government in the exercise is fundamental. The Government is directly involved in the overall and sectoral reviews of national population policies, objectives and targets or consulted extensively in the preparation of a separate background document, which is prepared in lieu of the overall or sectoral reviews. The Government is also involved in the mission itself, either in a facilitative capacity, providing information, records and internal reports, or as a member of the mission team, participating in all aspects of its work. The extent and mode of participation is agreed upon by both parties during preparatory negotiations between the Government and UNFPA.

23. The exercise, which is the first stage in the regular programming cycle at UNFPA, is intended to enhance the quality of programme formulation and implementation and to improve the system of national and international co-ordination and co-operation. The emphasis is on analytical work; the focus is

on the totality of a country's population activities rather than on individual activities. The multisectoral approach is intended to reinforce strategic planning.

24. The functions of a programme review and strategy development exercise are threefold:

(a) To assist the Government in developing and strengthening a national population programme strategy within the framework of the Government's overall development objectives;

(b) To assist the Government in becoming self-reliant in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes;

(c) To assist the Government, UNFPA and other donors in delineating their programmes for population assistance.

25. The nature and objectives of such exercises vary from country to country, depending on the level of population programming in each country. For example, in countries that are in the process of formulating national population policies and undertaking increasingly more complex population activities in various sectors, the exercise is generally geared towards strengthening policy formulation and integrating population activities into multisectoral development planning. In countries that have an explicit national population policy as well as experience in implementing a national population programme, the exercise is concerned primarily with identifying those factors that have facilitated or impeded the application of the population policy and the development of a comprehensive strategy for population programmes. In either case, the overall objective of the exercise is to design a strategic framework that is best suited to meet the needs of the country in question.

26. The Governing Council welcomed the introduction and subsequent expanded use of the programme review and strategy development exercise in decision 90/35 A, 14.

D. Evaluation activities of UNFPA

27. During 1988-1990, UNFPA continued to give increased emphasis to monitoring and evaluation as an integral part of its overall programming process. The Fund therefore continued to emphasize and expand internal evaluation activities, to focus its independent, in-depth evaluations on country and inter-country programmes and on technical areas and issues in comparative perspective, to refine the Fund's guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, and to strengthen the system for feedback and use of evaluation reports.

28. The evaluation activities of UNFPA, as reported to the Governing Council in May 1990 in document DP/1990/49, were intensified during 1988-1990 in line with the increased awareness of their usefulness as a management tool. As a result, most individual projects now include, and are starting to implement, plans not only for monitoring but for evaluation as well. These internal evaluation activities are of a great variety, ranging from self-evaluations conducted by the project management

to large-scale evaluations carried out by a team of independent consultants. Depending on the circumstances of each case, internal evaluations of individual projects are organized by the project management locally, by the executing agency, by the UNFPA office in the country, or by the respective Geographical Division at UNFPA headquarters.

29. In accordance with the plans indicated in the Fund's report on evaluation activities at the thirty-fifth session of the Council (document DP/1988/36), the focus of independent, in-depth evaluations organized by UNFPA has shifted from individual projects to country and inter-country programmes as well as technical areas and issues in a global comparative perspective.

30. Programme evaluations conducted during 1988-1990 covered both country and inter-country programmes. However, in view of the Fund's introduction in 1989 of the programme review and strategy development exercise (see above), separate country programme evaluations are no longer being undertaken. Instead, staff trained in evaluation participate in the exercise missions. Most independent programme evaluations, therefore, now involve only inter-country programmes.

31. The Fund's data base on evaluation lessons became operational in 1988. Since then, it has been considerably expanded and now includes lessons learned from all the independent, in-depth evaluations as well as from a number of internal evaluation reports. In addition to increasing the number of reports entered in the data base, UNFPA has updated the classification system used in the data base in light of the experience acquired.

32. The trends in evaluation activities established during the present reporting period will continue in the near future. Monitoring and evaluation as a regular and integral part of programme and project activities will remain a major feature of UNFPA's programming process. The Fund will continue to organize independent, in-depth evaluations, but mainly of inter-country programmes and thematic issues. However, UNFPA headquarters will organize fewer such evaluations than in the past in view of the expanding use of PRSD exercises.

33. During 1988-1990, UNFPA conducted evaluations of country programmes in Burkina Faso, the Congo, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Zimbabwe in sub-Saharan Africa; Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam in Asia and the Pacific; Albania, Morocco and Tunisia in Europe and the Middle East; and Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund also evaluated the inter-country programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization/Mediterranean Regional Office (WHO/EMRO) and the WHO/Regional Office for Africa (AFRO).

34. UNFPA conducted separate evaluations of the population programmes of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as well as of the UNFPA-funded Global Programme of Training in Population Development. Comparative evaluations were undertaken of training in maternal and child health and family planning; population and development (comprising a global report and four regional reports - Asia and the

Pacific; sub-Saharan Africa; Arab States; Latin America and the Caribbean); management information systems in maternal and child health and family planning programmes; and family planning education and services for newly-weds.

35. At its thirty-seventh session, the Governing Council took note with satisfaction of the Executive Director's report on the evaluation activities of UNFPA (DP/1990/49), recognized the usefulness of such activities as both a management and information tool, welcomed the introduction and expanded use of the programme and strategy exercise, and encouraged the expanded use of the Lessons Learned Data-base. The Council also requested that UNFPA distribute copies of evaluation reports to interested parties upon request (decision 90/35 A, 14).

E. Office automation and management information system

36. The increasing emphasis on strategic planning, needs assessment and evaluation in programme review and strategy development exercises requires a greater understanding on the part of UNFPA staff of population issues and activities at the country level, which in turn requires timely access to up-to-date statistical and qualitative data. The most effective and efficient means of providing such access is through the development of a comprehensive management information system, which UNFPA began in 1988.

37. The purpose of UNFPA's office automation and management information system is to enhance the Fund's ability to deliver population assistance by improving its administrative efficiency and ability to monitor and evaluate programmes and projects. The office automation plan approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session (1989) is designed, when fully implemented, to improve staff productivity and efficiency by, inter alia, providing staff with the means to access financial and substantive information, by computerizing inventory and procurement procedures, and by providing technical and programme staff with more effective tools to analyse data, set targets and devise forecasts.

38. The priorities of the UNFPA office automation and management information system are:

(a) To rationalize the Fund's financial monitoring system and to develop a substantive data base during the 1992-1993 biennium;

(b) To provide computer equipment and training to all staff;

(c) To improve the Fund's word-processing system;

(d) To automate daily office operations.

UNFPA informed the Governing Council on the tasks undertaken and the progress made in those priority areas in the implementation of the strategy in document DP/1990/51.

39. One of the primary objectives of UNFPA's office automation strategy has been to establish a management information system infrastructure. During 1989, UNFPA

began to develop the organizational structure for its Management Information System Unit based on the day-to-day needs of the Fund. This involved assessing the personnel and equipment needs of the Unit and filling those needs as quickly as possible. At the same time, the Fund began to prepare the policies and procedures concerning the use of the Fund's management information system, in particular the management and use of the Fund's personal computer local area network (PC-LAN), which functions as the nerve centre for UNFPA's day-to-day programme operations.

40. Another important step taken was the establishment of office automation standards for both the field offices and headquarters, notably concerning the PC hardware and software to be used throughout the Fund. In so doing, UNFPA took special care to ensure that its equipment and systems were compatible with those of the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP. A major activity in 1990 has been the procurement of computer equipment and software for UNFPA field offices. The goal is to provide field offices with access to all data bases at headquarters. Such access should be available in most field offices by the end of 1991.

41. In developing its management information systems, UNFPA has focused on providing staff with basic systems to help manage programme and project data. As a result, UNFPA staff can now access pipeline and pending project allocation figures and monitor the status of project approvals from decentralized sources. The Fund is also developing and expanding various data bases, including a population indicators' data base, consisting of population estimates and demographic indicators published by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (United Nations Secretariat); a data base on lessons learned from evaluations; and a data base related to gender considerations in UNFPA-funded projects. The aim of those efforts is the implementation of a system capable of providing accurate, timely and integrated data on programme and project activities and allowing for the aggregation of project and programme data at the field and headquarters level.

III. FINANCIAL SCOPE OF UNFPA ACTIVITIES

A. Financial highlights

42. Total income for the period 1988-1989 continued to expand, surpassing $363 million for the biennium. Total projected income for the 1990-1991 biennium is projected at $445 million - $210 million for 1990 and $235 million for 1991, which is some $20.8 million higher than the $424.2 million estimate presented to the Council the previous year, in document DP/1990/47.

43. Total income in 1989 increased by $7.2 million or 4.0 per cent over the 1988 income of $178.0 million and by $29.1 million or 18.6 per cent over the 1987 income of $156.1 million. Total contributions pledged by 98 Governments in 1989 reached $180.7 million, an increase of $13.4 million in dollar terms or 8.0 per cent over contributions of $167.3 million in 1988. Interest income in 1989 amounted to $7.3 million or 3.9 per cent of total income. Reductions in income due to adjustments on revaluation of currencies and gains/losses on exchange, as well as other miscellaneous adjustments, totalled $2.8 million. As required by financial rule 104.2, all payments of voluntary contributions were recorded in United States

dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment.

44. Total expenditures in 1989 were $203.5 million, an increase of $36.3 million or 21.7 per cent compared to 1988 expenditures and an increase of $63.0 million or 44.8 per cent compared to 1987 expenditures. Programme expenditures in 1989, which amounted to $157.4 million, constituted 77.3 per cent of the total expenditures, compared to 77.6 per cent in 1988 and 76.2 per cent in 1987.

45. In 1989, the United Nations executing agencies, including regional commissions, executed projects amounting to $88.3 million compared to $68.8 million in 1988 and $60.8 million in 1987. Governments executed $22.4 million in 1989, compared to $14.1 million in 1988 and $21.3 million in 1987, with the assistance of UNFPA field offices. UNFPA-executed projects totalled $26.9 million in 1989, compared to $28.6 million in 1988 and $10.3 million in 1987, and included procurement assistance in respect to Governments' projects amounting to $19.7 million in 1989. Programme expenditures for projects executed by NGOs and other agencies, such as intergovernmental institutions and academic and research centres, were $19.8 million in 1989, compared to $18.3 million in 1988 and $14.6 million in 1987.

B. Administration and personnel

46. As of 1 January 1990, in accordance with Governing Council decisions 85/20 of June 1985, 86/35 of June 1986, 87/31 of June 1987, 88/36 of June 1988 and 89/49 of June 1989, the total number of authorized budget posts numbered 696, comprising 169 Professional and 527 General Service staff. These included 102 Professional and 132 General Service posts at headquarters, 2 Professional and 2 General Service posts in Geneva and 63 Professional and 395 local General Service posts in the field.

47. The percentage of women on UNFPA's Professional staff at headquarters and in the field reached 39.5 per cent, one of the highest percentages among United Nations agencies and organizations. UNFPA expects to maintain at level in the coming year.

IV. UNFPA PROGRAMME OF WORK

48. UNFPA classifies the projects it supports according to a work-plan system drawn up by the Inter-Agency ACC Sub-Committee on Population. The system, which has been modified slightly to accommodate UNFPA programming needs, is composed of the following principal categories: family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; population dynamics; formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; implementation of policies; and special programmes (aging, youth, AIDS). Owing to the importance of the status and role of women to the success of population programmes, UNFPA has created a separate category for "women, population and development" and considers it as one of its priority programme areas. The following subsections examine the work of the Fund

according to the sequence of priority areas directed by the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session (1981) session (decision 81/7 I, 3).

A. Family planning

49. The importance of family planning both as an integral component of health care and as a method to reduce fertility was emphasized in the Amsterdam Declaration. The Declaration also stressed the need to expand research on contraceptive technology as well as on the determinants of fertility and family planning attitudes and behaviour.

50. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area reached $821.5 million, or 46.2 per cent of total assistance. In 1989, UNFPA assistance to family planning totalled $89.8 million or 46.3 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to expenditures of $67.9 million or 52.4 per cent in 1988. The breakdown of 1989 allocations by region was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, $18.6 million; Arab States and Europe, $8.6 million; Asia and the Pacific, $40.6 million; and Latin America and the Caribbean, $12.8 million. The remaining $9.3 million was for interregional and global programmes.

51. Each region tailored its family planning programmes to meet its most pressing needs. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, nearly half of UNFPA's assistance to this sector in 1989 was used to develop training programmes for rural health workers, traditional birth attendants and nurse/midwives in such areas as family planning techniques and family planning communication and motivation. UNFPA also supported efforts to develop and improve statistical systems on maternal and child health and family planning services, as well as operations research on family systems and traditional beliefs in different cultural and socio-economic settings. Training of health personnel in various aspects of maternal and child health and family planning also received considerable attention in the Arab States region. UNFPA assistance to Arab States also sought to improve the quality, coverage and capacity of health centres throughout the region to deliver family planning and maternal and child health care services.

52. In the Asia and Pacific region, the maternal and child health and family planning sector continued to receive the largest amount of support in country programmes, accounting for some 58 per cent of UNFPA resources for the region. The Fund's programmes again concentrated on improving and expanding maternal and child health and family planning services, particularly to rural or remote areas; establishing facilities to produce contraceptives locally; expanding the supply and distribution of contraceptives; and encouraging the use of temporary methods of contraception. UNFPA-supported maternal and child health and family planning activities in the Latin America and Caribbean region were carried out in 35 countries. Such programmes focused on, among other things, providing contraceptives and medicines, training medical and paramedical personnel, community workers and traditional birth attendants, and addressing the special needs of adolescents.

53. During 1989, UNFPA supported more than 500 country and inter-country family planning projects, approximately two thirds of which were in Africa and the Asia

and Pacific regions. In addition to providing technical assistance to maternal and child health and family planning training programmes in all regions, UNFPA participated in technical missions to Algeria, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nepal. In Nepal, the Fund helped to develop model family planning training programmes for village health workers and nurses at maternal and child health and family planning clinics and hospitals in two regions. In India, the mission assisted the Government in formulating a strategy for comprehensive training programmes for village health workers and nurses in two states in order to improve maternal and child health and family planning services there. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNFPA included in its new programme of assistance a major component focusing on the training of rural midwives. The mission to Algeria, noting the need for better training programmes in family planning, recommended that UNFPA continue to provide technical assistance as necessary.

54. UNFPA continued to provide support, primarily through its interregional programme, to improve contraceptive technologies, supporting the WHO/Human Reproduction Programme research activities, the Population Council and the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development. UNFPA also continued to support the Population Council's programme to introduce NORPLANT contraceptive subdermal implants in 12 selected countries, as well as the efforts of the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology to provide technical assistance in packaging and distributing local contraceptive products and in establishing facilities for the production of such products locally.

55. During 1989 and 1990, UNFPA participated actively in inter-agency collaborative endeavours. For example, the Fund participated in regular inter-agency follow-up meetings on activities related to the Safe Motherhood Initiative and Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning. Moreover, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF intensified programme and policy collaboration, stressing common goals and field-level joint activities in the maternal and child health and family planning area. UNFPA and WHO further collaborated on a review of the inter-country projects funded by UNFPA and executed by WHO, and discussed future plans to provide the countries concerned with technical backstopping in maternal and child health and family planning.

56. In accordance with Governing Council decision 89/46 A, 22, of 30 June 1989, UNFPA undertook a study of the Fund's current expenditures for contraceptives, its estimate of the contraceptive requirements of developing countries during the remainder of the 1990s, and its specific plans to take account of the increasing demands for contraceptive commodities, including the resources required and the programme implications. The Executive Director will submit a detailed report on those topics to the Council at its thirty-eighth session in June 1991.

B. Information, education and communication

57. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $230.4 million, or 12.9 per cent of total assistance. UNFPA assistance for information, education and communication activities in 1989 totalled $32.7 million, or 16.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $18.9 million or 14.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988.

58. During 1989-1990, in view of the importance of information, education and communication as an integral component of a country's population programme, UNFPA focused considerable attention on developing information, education and communication strategies for country programming exercises in Angola, Albania, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, India, Mexico, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Working closely with the Governments in each of those countries, UNFPA programme review and strategy development missions helped to clarify national population objectives in the information, education and communication sector, identify key target groups within the population, select the most appropriate channels of communications to be used, and design the content of the information and education messages. UNFPA provided similar assistance to the state governments of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh in India in support of their efforts to re-orient their population communication activities in 1989.

59. Throughout 1989, many UNFPA-assisted projects employed new and innovative approaches to information, education and communication. For example, in the Comoros, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Thailand, UNFPA applied lessons learned from socio-cultural research in developing appropriate information messages, in particular as concerns various methods of contraception. The Fund also used social marketing techniques to disseminate information about family planning services, including the different types of contraceptives available, within the framework of family planning projects in Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico and Thailand.

60. Other innovative projects included, among others:

(a) The use of modern communications technology such as videotape and computer graphics to reach groups with low levels of literacy in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Thailand and Viet Nam;

(b) The design of special activities to educate adolescents as to how to deal with reproductive health issues and AIDS prevention in Jamaica, Mexico, Thailand and Zambia;

(c) The examination of educational approaches used in Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines to reach newly married couples in order to identify the best ways of working with that important group;

(d) The integration of the safe motherhood concept into population information, education and communication programmes in order to mobilize public support for improving the health of women and for lowering maternal mortality rates, both through family planning.

UNFPA also provided support to UNESCO to review the various approaches and methodologies used by population communicators with different backgrounds, in order to facilitate collaboration in field work.

61. An important area of UNFPA concern in 1989-1990 was training in information, education and communication. UNFPA, therefore, conducted or sponsored assessments of training facilities at several institutions in both developed and developing

countries in terms of their potential for providing effective training of country project staff in the development of information, education and communication strategies, the planning of activities and the production of audio-visual materials for population education and communication. Another important UNFPA activity during the year was its contribution to the drafting of an action plan to assess communication needs in support of development in Africa in the 1990s, which was conducted under the work programme of the Steering Committee for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

62. UNFPA again expanded its activities in the area of non-formal population education, which is essential in reaching the large number of school drop-outs and unschooled youth, particularly girls and women, with information on various health and family planning issues. Agricultural extension programmes, home economics courses, co-operatives, young farmers' associations, and women's clubs have all served as vehicles for the introduction of population education in rural areas. Working closely with FAO, UNFPA provided assistance for the integration of population and family life education and communication components into rural development programmes and agricultural extension systems in Cameroon, Jamaica, Kenya and Lesotho.

C. Basic data collection

63. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $234.5 million, or 13.2 per cent of total assistance. In 1989, UNFPA assistance to basic data collection totalled $21.1 million, or 10.9 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $13.0 million, or 10.0 per cent of expenditures in 1988.

64. The UNFPA review and assessment exercise (see above) confirmed the positive impact UNFPA assistance has had on improving the capabilities and capacities of national statistical offices in developing countries to collect, tabulate, analyse and disseminate population data. The Amsterdam Declaration underscored the importance of continuing such assistance, noting that "an increase in efforts to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data in population policy and programme planning" was "among the critical basic activities needed in planning for the attainment of (national population) goals" for the coming decade and beyond.

65. In 1989, UNFPA allocated $17.2 million in support of 74 country projects under the 1990 round of population censuses. Over $13.5 million, or 78.5 per cent, of this assistance went for technical assistance, including $1.74 million for services of international experts and consultants, $3.37 million for training, and $8.4 million for equipment. The majority of UNFPA assistance to population censuses went to activities in Africa, where 33 country projects received a total allocation of $7.1 million, or 41.5 per cent of UNFPA allocations for census activities in 1989. In Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA allocated $6.9 million in 1989 for 14 census projects. Approximately $6.1 million, or 88.4 per cent, went for technical assistance. In the Arab States and Europe, the Fund supported seven census projects, with an allocation of $1.2 million, $0.92 million of which went for technical assistance. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA supported 20 census projects with an allocation of $1.95 million. Approximately 86 per cent of that amount was used to provide technical assistance.

66. During 1989, UNFPA allocated $2.1 million to conduct population sample surveys through 20 country projects: 6 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean ($0.79 million); 7 projects in Asia and the Pacific ($0.52 million); 5 projects in the Arab States and Europe ($0.36 million); 2 projects in Africa ($0.38 million). Moreover, UNFPA continued to support the joint Pan-Arab child and maternal health survey covering the Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, co-funding it with the Arab Gulf Fund, the League of Arab States, UNICEF, WHO, and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat.

67. In 1989, UNFPA allocated $2.0 million in support of 20 projects to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in three regions: 11 projects in Africa ($0.93 million); 5 projects in the Arab States and Europe ($0.65 million); and 4 projects in Asia and the Pacific ($0.43 million). UNFPA also continued to provide support for demographic analysis and training, extending $15.5 million to 51 projects. Of these, 23 projects were in Africa ($4.57 million); 14 in the Arab States and Europe ($3.5 million); 6 in Asia and the Pacific ($6.5 million); and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean ($0.93 million).

68. UNFPA assistance not only helped to make essential population data available for use in effective promotion of awareness, formulation of population policies and programmes, and integration of population into development planning, but, more importantly, it also served to strengthen national capacity and self-reliance in most developing countries to plan, design, implement, evaluate, analyse, and disseminate quality population data in a timely and usable fashion. Such strengthening of national capacity will have the added advantage of facilitating the co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance in the area of basic data collection and analysis, which remains a priority for UNFPA, particularly as the 1990 round of population censuses takes place.

D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning

69. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance to population dynamics totalled $424.3 million, or 23.4 per cent of total assistance; to formulation, evaluation and implementation of population policies, $115.6 million, or 6.5 per cent of total assistance. In 1989, UNFPA assistance to population dynamics totalled $24.2 million, or 12.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $14.7 million, or 11.4 per cent of expenditures in 1988. To formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes it totalled $13.3 million, or 6.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $9.3 million, or 7.2 per cent of expenditures in 1988.

70. UNFPA assistance in this area aims at developing the most suitable methodological approaches and techniques for policy formulation and development planning; strengthening national technical capacities and support research and studies; and setting up the institutional arrangements required for the formulation and implementation of population policies and for the integration of population factors into socio-economic development planning.

71. The main activities to which UNFPA provided support during 1989 included studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; the interrelationship between population, environment, resources and development; the formulation and evaluation of population policies; and the integration of population factors into national development plans. Moreover, the Fund continued to organize training courses, at the global, interregional, regional, and country levels, on various aspects of demography and on the interrelationship between population and development. In 1990, UNFPA also organized a brainstorming meeting on the role of socio-cultural research in population programmes. The findings and recommendations of that meeting will be included in a Programme Advisory Note, which is currently being prepared.

72. As part of its continuing efforts to promote the integration of population factors into development planning, in 1989 UNFPA provided $14.8 million to such activities at the country, regional and interregional levels. The Fund again devoted the largest portion of its assistance to this sector to help establish or strengthen population units within the framework of national socio-economic development planning.

73. UNFPA continued to support a variety of research activities at the interregional, regional and national levels, providing a total of $4.9 million in 1989 for such activities. The research at the interregional and regional levels, as in the past, was undertaken to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques. That undertaken at the country level was oriented more towards operations and programmes. In 1989, UNFPA-funded research at the interregional level, carried out mainly by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, FAO and ILO, focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; population and rural development; the demographic consequences of development projects; and the integration of population factors into development planning. Research at the country level, continuing the trend of the two previous years, examined population growth and trends; determinants and consequences of migration; migration and employment; and human resource development.

E. Women, population and development

74. In 1989, UNFPA assistance in the area of women, population and development totalled $5.9 million, or 3.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $1.9 million, or 1.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988.

1. Implementation of strategy

75. Implementation of UNFPA's strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development continued vigorously in 1989. As a result, all of the activities outlined in the strategy's 1989 work plan were successfully carried out. The strategy, which is now an integral part of the Fund's strategic programming efforts, has been instrumental in heightening awareness among UNFPA field and headquarters staff of the linkages between

improvement in the status of women and the achievements of other objectives of population and development programmes.

76. Following a mid-term review of the implementation of the strategy, UNFPA submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session (1989) a detailed status report (DP/1989/38), which the Council noted with appreciation. The review, which drew mainly on information about activities undertaken at the field level, covered the first two years of the strategy's four-year work plan (1987-1990). As a result of the review, UNFPA was able to identify priority areas for future action at the field level, as well as to chart the future direction the Fund should take to implement the strategy and other policies aimed at enhancing the status of women, both in society and in development.

77. During 1989-1990, UNFPA continued to place increasing emphasis on "mainstreaming" women into all areas of UNFPA programming. This has been facilitated greatly by the programme review and strategy development exercise (see above), which also provides an excellent modality for creating awareness of the role of women in development. Indeed the discussions with high-level policy makers during programme review and strategy development missions offer excellent opportunities for experts to emphasize the links between the status of women and the achievement of overall development objectives.

2. Training

78. During 1989-1990, UNFPA paid special attention to training for its field staff, regional technical advisers, national counterparts and governmental officials on issues of special importance in the area of women, population and development. Training workshops were organized in the Asia and the Pacific and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The purpose was to familiarize the participants with the conceptual aspects of incorporating women's concerns and needs into population and development programmes; and to provide the participants with the practical and technical skills required for gender-sensitive programming and project development, implementation and evaluation.

79. In order to enhance collaboration with other agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, UNFPA helped organize regional training workshops on women in development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The seminars were conducted under the auspices of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, in partnership with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). Another joint training workshop took place in May 1989 in Santiago, Chile. That workshop, conducted in Spanish, was held for senior field staff and national counterparts in charge of population and development programmes in the South American continent.

80. As part of its training activities for the benefit of national counterparts, the Fund carried out extensive consultations with several institutions of higher education. The purpose of those consultations was to review existing courses on women in development in order to gauge their practical usefulness for those involved in activities aimed at the advancement of women; and to identify ways and

means of preparing relevant training courses for those involved in population policy and programme development or with project execution at the community level. As a result of the consultations, the University of Reading in the United Kingdom and the Royal Tropical Institute in the Netherlands now offer specific fellowship programmes for candidates from developing countries.

3. Monitoring

81. As part of the Fund's systematic efforts to monitor the implementation of its policies and strategies in order to improve the development and delivery of programmes and projects, UNFPA undertook a review during 1989 as a means of ascertaining the extent to which independent, in-depth evaluations of UNFPA-supported programmes and projects adhered to the UNFPA Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Women's Dimension in Fund-assisted Programmes. The general findings of the review, which focused on project, programme, inter-country and comparative evaluations carried out since February 1986, underscored the following needs:

(a) To sharpen the focus on the women's dimension in the terms of reference for evaluation missions;

(b) To require that the women's dimension be included in evaluation reports;

(c) To identify the sources of shortcomings in the evaluated programmes;

(d) To provide practical and concrete approaches aimed at reflecting women's concerns more effectively in the programmes.

82. The project reviews begun in 1988 continued in 1989; those in Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Paraguay, Zaire, and Zambia had been completed. The purpose of the reviews is to document the achievements as well as the constraints in project implementation regarding the incorporation of gender-specific issues. In 1989, the Fund published and disseminated the project review reports in order to provide staff, national counterparts, regional advisers and consultants with information based on practical experiences at the project level. UNFPA has also initiated, in collaboration with UNDP, the preparation of a series of "country profiles". They provide extensive statistical data and detailed information on various socio-economic and demographic factors relating to the status of women. Additional information provided in the profiles includes legislation concerning women's rights and responsibilities, the activities of women's organizations, and the level of participation of women in the national development process, including decision-making at all levels. So far, UNFPA has prepared 25 such country profiles, mainly on UNFPA priority countries.

F. Special programme interests

83. In 1989, UNFPA assistance in the area of special programme interests totalled $1.6 million, or 0.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $3.2 million, or 2.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988. During the period 1969-1989,

UNFPA assistance in that area totalled $35.3 million, or 2.0 per cent of total assistance.

1. Youth

84. During 1989, UNFPA-supported projects aimed at youth focused on the areas of population and family life education, communication and family planning. Among the UNFPA activities specifically addressed to the concerns of youth in 1989 were family life education for youth in Indonesia and training for youth in home management and family welfare in Samoa. UNFPA also provided assistance to the Marshall Islands to support the second phase of a population and family welfare information, education and communication project for youth.

85. An area of major importance to UNFPA is the reproductive behaviour and health of adolescents and youth. In 1989, the Fund, therefore, increased its support for programmes addressing the fertility-related needs of youth, in particular of young women, providing assistance for reproductive health programmes for youth in Suriname and Uruguay, as well as for a survey on adolescent fertility, reproductive behaviour and employment in Ethiopia. Moreover, with a view towards increasing the participation of youth in population activities, UNFPA supported interregional projects that rely on peer counselling to promote sound reproductive health practices among adolescents.

2. Question of aging

86. UNFPA financial assistance and the number of projects supported in the field of aging have increased steadily in recent years. Within its policy guidelines, UNFPA, working closely with other United Nations organizations and institutions involved in the field of aging and the elderly, provided assistance in 1989 to eight projects, totalling $0.67 million. Those projects have helped to increase the awareness of policy makers and strengthen the capability of developing countries to understand the causes and implications of population aging and its interrelationship with socio-economic development.

87. During 1989-1990, UNFPA supported a wide range of aging-related projects addressing different substantive issues. For example, the Fund continued to support the interregional project "Population aging, old age security and social and economic policies", executed by ILO. The aim of the project is to promote the formulation of policies that take into consideration the implications of population aging for fertility, social services for the elderly, the economy and the labour market. UNFPA also supported the regional project "Analysis of economic and social consequences of changing population structure in Europe", executed by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The purpose of the project is to provide developing ECE countries with a better understanding of the implications of emerging changes in the population structure and to encourage them to accommodate such changes in their planning processes. Also at the regional level, UNFPA supported the project "Emerging issues on aging population in selected ESCAP countries", to assess alternative policies and programmes to deal with anticipated problems related to the changing age structure in the light of socio-economic development.

3. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

88. During 1989, UNFPA continued to collaborate with WHO in line with the global strategy set forth by the WHO Global Programme on AIDS as well as with other organizations such as UNICEF. Some of the most important projects to which the Fund has been asked to contribute entail supplementing ongoing UNFPA-supported maternal and child health and family planning and information, education and communication programmes with components specifically addressed to AIDS prevention and control. As a result, UNFPA has integrated special components on AIDS into maternal and child health and family planning and/or information, education and communication projects in several countries, including Benin, Cameroon and Liberia. The demand for condoms has increased in some countries, as requests for AIDS coverage have been added to regular family planning programmes. In Haiti, for instance, condoms were distributed to high-risk groups by a local non-governmental organization as an activity within the framework of a maternal and child health and family planning project. Moreover, the UNFPA field office in Kenya approved a two-year project aimed at developing information, education and communication strategies and materials in the prevention and control of AIDS. Plans are also under way in a number of countries to develop specific AIDS-related projects in the light of each country's particular needs.

89. In early 1991, UNFPA will have completed an inventory of current activities and prospective projects on AIDS, the objective being to obtain an overview of projects through 1989 and to plan for future needs in project support. The Fund also expects that a parallel activity in socio-cultural research for family planning will also focus on AIDS-related issues from a socio-cultural perspective.

90. An important area of concern for the Fund has been the need to promote awareness among those responsible for the leadership and co-ordination of the national AIDS efforts of the need to integrate AIDS prevention activities into maternal and child health and family planning networks. This is necessary because such leaders are commonly staff members of epidemiology departments dealing with transmittable diseases and thus have not worked closely with maternal and child health and family planning units. UNFPA has achieved some progress in that area both in terms of maintaining an adequate flow of communication with those leaders and in some cases by incorporating maternal and child health and family planning units into ministerial AIDS co-ordinating bodies.

91. A second area of concentration has been the formulation of procedures and guidelines for the integration of maternal and child health and family planning and AIDS activities. The preparation of separate guidelines for integrating maternal and child health and AIDS activities, as well as for integrating family planning and AIDS activities, has been facilitated as a result of the secondment of a UNFPA staff member to the Global Programme on AIDS.

92. With regard to the demographic impact of AIDS, work by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Secretariat continues with support from UNFPA. In December 1989, the Population Division organized a meeting to compare various methodologies in order to assess their respective advantages and disadvantages. The meeting helped to increase the understanding of current demographic modelling exercises and provided a useful opportunity for modellers and potential users of the models to interact and to help ensure that research efforts would be relevant to the needs of planners.

G. Promotion of awareness

93. The promotion of awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems is one of the aims and purposes of UNFPA, as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) and reaffirmed in Council resolution 1986/7. In pursuit of that objective, in December 1987, UNFPA devised an information strategy aimed at:

(a) Promoting a continuing dialogue and exchange of information on population and related development issues;

(b) Promoting greater awareness and understanding of UNFPA's activities;

(c) Providing information support to national population and development programmes;

(d) Assisting in resource development.

The strategy was presented to the Governing Council as an integral part of the Fund's interregional programme for 1988-1991 (DP/1988/37), which the Council approved in decision 88/34 C, 3.

94. In recent years, the Fund's State of World Population report has become an important vehicle in implementing this strategy. The report, which has been UNFPA's major communications media exercise during the year, is an original, well-researched commentary on an important aspect of world population, focusing on a theme of topical interest. The report has been successful in attracting media attention not only to the specific issues addressed in the report but also more generally, to the Fund and its activities. Known media response to the report has grown from just over 100 newspapers and radio and television networks in 1978 to well over 1,000 media organizations in 1990. Moreover, the packet of feature stories accompanying each report has been widely used in developing countries to disseminate information on population and related issues.

95. The Fund's 1989 State of World Population report, entitled "Investing in women: the focus of the nineties", was widely acclaimed and received widespread attention in the world media. The report was translated into 22 languages, including such major Asian languages as Hindi and Bahasa Indonesia, which considerably enhanced its impact. The Governing Council noted the report with satisfaction and endorsed its recommendations and goals in decision 89/46 A, 11. These included numerous recommendations in such areas as documenting and publicizing women's vital contribution to development, increasing productivity and lessening the double burden of women, providing family planning services, improving

the health of women, expanding the education of girls and women, and ensuring equality of opportunity.

96. The theme of the report was taken up in a video released at the time of publication, Women: Key to the Future, which was widely used by television stations and by field offices in special promotions. Women in Africa were the subject of another video, Elsy and Irene, which has stimulated discussion and comment wherever it has been shown. Three short videos made from the same footage have also proved popular and effective.

97. The 1990 State of World Population report, entitled "Choices for the new century", focused on the population decisions that will be needed in the next 10 years in order to avoid environmental catastrophe and secure sustainable development in the twenty-first century. The report stressed the need for a three-pronged approach: a shift to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation by all countries, but especially the wealthier quarter of the world's population; a direct and all-out attack on poverty itself; and reduction in overall rates of population growth.

98. The reaction world-wide to the 1990 report exceeded all expectations. Virtually every major newspaper in developed and developing countries covered the report. The report also was the subject of considerable discussion at the thirty-seventh session (1990) of the Governing Council. The Council noted the report with appreciation and agreed with the report "that population growth and distribution factors play a key role in safeguarding the environment and fostering development; that human resource development should receive a high degree of attention in the Fourth Development Decade; and that efforts in family planning, women's advancement, health and education are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in parallel" (decision 90/35 A, 16).

99. The major video event of 1989 was the premiere of Without Borders, a special presentation of Turner Broadcasting System, for which UNFPA acted as co-producer. The theme of Without Borders was the interaction of population and the environment, the subject-matter of UNFPA's 1988 State of World Population report, "Safeguarding the future". The programme was shown twice on Turner Broadcasting System's cable network in the United States and was shown by television stations world-wide through the good offices of Intelsat. The programme has won several prizes for its production team.

100. The most celebrated population event in 1990 was World Population Day, which was observed on 11 July in over 90 countries throughout the world. The Governing Council recommended that the international community observe World Population Day "in order to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues in the context of overall development plans and programmes and the need to find solutions for these issues" (decision 89/46 A, 21). The Council selected 11 July in honour of the "Day of 5 billion" celebration, which took place on the same date in 1987. The Day was celebrated across the globe with speeches and rallies; seminars, workshops and symposia on population and development issues; radio and television programmes; films, including the UNFPA film specially produced for the Day, "Population: the challenge ahead"; news conferences; and special exhibitions,

among many other events. It is planned to continue observing World Population Day on an annual basis.

101. UNFPA's monthly newsletter Population and the quarterly journal Populi both featured environment/population linkages during 1989 and 1990. Both also continued to focus on important developments in the areas of women, population and development. Population's general coverage continued to emphasize aspects of the UNFPA programme, while Populi dealt at more length with issues of general concern, including major features on various aspects of family planning, on AIDS in Africa, on people and nature, and on human effects of climate change, among many others. UNFPA also published its regular Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World in 1989, the Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1988 and Meeting the Population Challenge, which was based on the Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population experience. The Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1989 is in press.

102. The Governing Council acknowledged the accomplishments of the Fund's information strategy, welcoming "the important contribution of UNFPA publications and other public information efforts in promoting awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of population issues and their social, economic and environmental implications" (decision 90/35 A, 17).

H. Other aspects

1. Policy and programme co-ordination

103. In 1989, policy and programme co-ordination continued to play a special role in UNFPA's activities world-wide. Various initiatives were pursued together with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, with bilateral donors and with organizations in the non-governmental sector. The Amsterdam Declaration called upon UNFPA "to act as a focal point and facilitator for channeling and co-ordinating expanded levels of international population assistance to recipient countries".

104. In adjusting its programming procedures to accommodate evolving needs in the population field, UNFPA continues to place particular attention on increasing collaboration. Consequently, all new country programmes seek not only to promote collaborative efforts with other organizations, but to harmonize programming cycles with other donors as well. Most important, UNFPA takes special care to ensure that the strategies and approaches used in its programmes complement those of other donors. Indeed, in keeping with Governing Council decision 90/35 A, 10, the Fund is placing increasing emphasis on collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank, among others.

105. In 1989-1990, the Fund continued to participate actively in the ongoing work of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy. UNFPA assumed chairmanship of the Group's working group on Women in Development and was closely involved in such other Group efforts as programme harmonization, structural adjustment, training of personnel, programme collaboration in Africa and sharing common premises and

services. In the context of the WID working group, the Group successfully organized another of its series of staff training seminars, this time for the Latin America region, held in association with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Latin American Demographic Centre (ECLAC/CELADE) in Santiago, Chile.

2. Staff training and development

106. In line with the Fund's increasing emphasis on quality programming and enhanced substantive knowledge, the staff training and development programme seeks to strengthen four substantive areas of UNFPA's work: maternal child health and family planning; information, education and communication; the interrelationship between population and development; and women, population and development. The programme also focuses on improving management and supervisory skills; enhancing programme appraisal, monitoring and evaluation skills; developing computer and language skills; and providing orientation and training for UNDP resident representatives in their capacity as UNFPA representatives.

107. Core training activities for 1989 included workshops for field staff on programme policies and procedures; for programme staff on basic population concepts, measures and applications; for field staff on financial, administration and personnel policies and procedures; for all staff on electronic data-processing applications; and for all programme staff on women, population and development. Field Staff Orientation and Training Workshops, held at UNFPA headquarters in October 1989 and September 1990, were attended by new UNFPA country directors and national programme officers and programme assistants. The workshops emphasized UNFPA's goals, mandate, organizational policies and procedures relating to programme planning, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation, and the role and purpose of field staff in relation to UNFPA's work.

108. Training activities at UNFPA intensified during 1990. A major activity during the year was the preparation of field office training plans, with nearly all UNFPA field offices submitting such plans to headquarters for review and approval. The Fund continued to expand its use of training workshops, organizing workshops for UNFPA country directors and headquarters programme officers and focusing on such topics as management training and basic population indicators, among others. UNFPA also held a series of training workshops for all UNFPA staff on the Fund's new Performance Appraisal Review system, which is to go into effect on 1 January 1991. The two-day workshop focused on management training techniques and implementation of the PAR system.

3. Technical co-operation among developing countries

109. UNFPA continues to view technical co-operation among developing countries as an important dimension in development co-operation and as an important mechanism in promoting self-reliance over the long term. Each year during its 11 years of continuing support for technical co-operation among developing countries, the Fund has allocated increasingly larger portions of its regular programme resources to

activities specially designed to help build up the capacities of developing countries to make use of the technical co-operation among developing countries modality in responding to their needs in population and family planning. UNFPA's experience has shown that the voluntary sharing and exchange of skills and knowledge among developing countries has contributed substantially towards finding solutions to population problems.

110. One of the more successful technical co-operation among developing countries endeavours supported by UNFPA over the years has been a series of study tours for officials from various developing countries to Indonesia to observe Indonesia's highly successful family planning and population programme. This has led to the establishment of the International Training Programme within the Indonesia's National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board. Another notable success of the technical co-operation among developing countries modality is the Centre of Demographic Studies of the University of Havana in Cuba, which has developed into one of the leading demographic and research centres serving Latin America and the Caribbean. Other technical co-operation among developing countries endeavours supported by UNFPA include a graduate studies programme in demographics at the Centre for Regional Planning and Development at the University of Minas Gerais in Brazil, primarily for students from Portuguese-speaking countries in sub-Sahara in Africa, as well as fellowship and training programmes at the Population and Research Unit of the League of Arab States.

V. CONCLUSION

111. In 1984, it seemed as if the rate of population growth was slowing everywhere except in Africa and parts of South Asia. The world's population seemed set to stabilize at around 10.2 billion towards the end of the twenty-first century. Today, however, the situation looks less promising. Progress in reducing birth rates has been slower than expected and the quality of life in many countries has worsened rather than improved. At present the human race numbers some 5.3 billion, of whom about 1 billion live in poverty.

112. Current United Nations projections give little cause for optimism. The 1984 medium projection for the year 2100 has been revised upwards to 11 billion, an increase of 800 million over the earlier estimate. In 15 countries - 13 of them in Africa - birth rates actually rose between 1960-1965 and 1980-1985. In another 23 countries the birth rate fell by less than 2 per cent during the same period.

113. The quality of human life is inseparable from the quality of the environment. It is increasingly clear that both are inseparable from the question of human numbers and their concentrations. Population is always part of the environment equation: for any given type of technology, for any given level of consumption or waste, or for any given level of poverty or inequality, the more people there are, the greater is their impact on the environment. Two areas of impact currently pose the greatest threat to human welfare and survival: degradation of the soils and forests of developing countries, and global warming. Population growth and distribution play a key role in each.

114. One of the clearest lessons of the past two decades of work in the field of population is that investments in human resource development - for example, improvements in women's status and access to education, health care and means of family planning - not only improve the quality of life but are also the quickest way to reduce population growth rates. Investments in human resources also provide a firm base for rapid economic development and could have a significant impact on the environmental crisis.

115. The key to success is immediate action to widen people's options. The key to widening people's options is reduced population growth. The higher the total population, the fewer the options. The longer the delay in taking decisive action, the more options close up. Lower future populations thus are not a goal in themselves, but a means to a far more important end - improving the lives of present and future generations. The lower the eventual population total, the more freedom of choice for future generations.

116. Experience has shown that population programmes can be successful. Success in the future may be defined as achieving the goals adopted by consensus at last year's International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. This will require doubling overall programme resources by the year 2000. It will also require programme efforts in harmony with the cultural and social settings in which they work, and careful monitoring of their effects.

117. Population issues cut across all social and economic development sectors. The degradation of the earth's land, water and air; massive increases in the consumption of energy; the persistence of widespread poverty and deprivation; the extraordinary pace of urban growth; and rapid increases in population are different aspects of a continuing crisis. They interact with each other, and action is needed in all areas to secure a sustainable future.

118. UNFPA believes that restoring impetus to development demands immediate action in at least four major areas:

(a) A shift in development priorities towards the social sectors;

(b) A direct and all-out attack on poverty itself;

(c) A shift to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation by all countries, but especially by the richer quarter of the world's population;

(d) Reductions in overall rates of population growth, especially in the countries with the highest rates of growth.

119. The choices of the next decade will determine the shape of the twenty-first century. They will not be easy, but they should not be refused. They offer an opportunity to widen the range of choice for those who come after us, perhaps to decide the future of the earth as a home for human beings. It is an opportunity no one can afford to miss.

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FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the various activities in the field of population that were carried out by nine intergovernmental and 83 non-governmental organizations during the period 1988-1989 in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. It is the third report that has been prepared in response to a request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1986/7 and 1987/72. The overview is preceded by a brief presentation of the principal characteristics of the organizations which includes information about their geographical coverage, their nature, their professional and financial resources, and their relationships with the United Nations system. The overview includes a selected number of examples of the work being done by the organizations and is organized around the topics covered by the World Population Plan of Action.

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CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	4 - 10	4
II. POPULATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	11 - 44	6
A. Socio-economic development, the environment and population	12 - 16	8
B. The role and the status of women	17 - 20	10
C. Development of population policies	21 - 22	11
D. Population policies and goals	23 - 37	12
1. Population growth	23	12
2. Morbidity and mortality	24 - 26	12
3. Reproduction and the family	27 - 31	13
4. Population distribution and internal migration	32 - 33	15
5. International migration	34 - 35	15
6. Population structure	36 - 37	16
E. Promotion of knowledge and policies	38 - 44	16
1. Data collection, research and analysis	38 - 39	16
2. Management	40 - 41	17
3. Training	42	18
4. Information, education and communication	43 - 44	18

Annexes

I. General information on the organizations	20
II. Human and financial resources of the organizations	23
III. Proportion of resources assigned to population activities	26
Figure. The population matrix - activities contemplated in the World Population Plan of Action	7

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INTRODUCTION

1. The World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference in 1974, 1/ invited intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the implementation of the Plan. The International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, 2/ acknowledged and commended the efforts made by such organizations and reiterated the invitation. As a follow-up the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, through the Population Commission, periodic reports on the activities of such organizations in relation to the implementation of the Plan of Action (resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986). The present document is the third of such periodic reports; the first report was prepared in 1987 (E/CN.9/1987/6) and the second one in 1989 (E/CN.9/1989/7).

2. As was done on the two previous occasions, the information used for the preparation of the report was collected through a short questionnaire that was sent to 15 intergovernmental and 104 non-governmental organizations. The same sources and criteria used in 1987 and 1989 for selecting the organizations were used for preparing the present report. For the intergovernmental organizations, the list included organizations that have permanent observer status to the General Assembly or that participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and that have activities related to the items of the World Population Plan of Action. For the non-governmental organizations, the list used in previous years was updated to include organizations that have activities related to the items of the Plan of Action and that have particular relevance to the mandates given to the United Nations; but it excludes many organizations that are attached to governmental offices or to universities, although they may provide technical assistance or carry out research and training activities. Additional information was obtained from other documentation available to the Secretariat. Extensive use was made of the Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance, 1988 and the Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World, 1988/1989, published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

3. The report has two chapters. Chapter I summarizes the information that was provided in previous reports on the main characteristics of the organizations. Chapter II presents an overview of the major activities of the organizations related to the topics of the Plan of Action. Special emphasis has been given to presenting the substantive work done by the organizations during the past biennium. Annexes I, II and III offer a detailed summary of the information collected about each organization. The report has been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as the substantive secretariat of the Population Commission.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

4. Intergovernmental organizations have been created by groups of Governments to deal with political or economic issues arising from common historical or regional situations, whereas non-governmental organizations are established through the voluntary associations and decisions of private individuals or groups, for a variety of purposes. The purposes may be political, humanitarian, religious, professional, or simply associative. This variety of purposes, and of membership, geographical coverage and procedures, explains the great diversity of non-governmental organizations.

5. A large proportion of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are mentioned in this report have their headquarters in developed countries. Seven out of the nine intergovernmental organizations and 77 out of the 83 non-governmental organizations have their headquarters in developed countries. Among the non-governmental organizations, 47 are located in the United States, 11 in the United Kingdom, 6 in Switzerland, 4 in France, 9 in other developed countries and only 6 in developing countries (see annex I). None the less, many of them have regional offices or national affiliates located in developing countries. It is also important to take into account that there is a very large number of voluntary organizations located in the developing countries that are difficult to identify, either because their coverage is purely national (sometimes local only) or because their financial sources are also local. Practically all of the non-governmental organizations included in the present report have a global or regional coverage and even in the case of the few of them that reported to have only a national coverage, their activities have a global character.

6. The organizations were asked to indicate the activity that best distinguishes their work in the field of population; in cases where there was more than one activity, they were invited to present them in order of priority. The majority of the organizations are involved in more than one activity (see annex I). The activities include professional affiliation, provision of technical and financial assistance, research, analysis and evaluation, and information, education and communication. The dissemination of information was reported as the most frequent activity (77 organizations), followed by research and analysis (60 organizations) and provision of technical assistance (46 organizations). The financial support of population activities was mentioned by 2 of the 9 intergovernmental and by 31 of the 83 non-governmental organizations.

7. Many of the organizations included in this report participate in activities organized by the United Nations system such as intergovernmental meetings (74 organizations), technical seminars and workshops (62 organizations) and some of them participate as executing agencies of technical assistance projects (33 organizations), or carry out research studies requested by the organizations of the United Nations system (29 organizations) (see annex I).

8. Non-governmental organizations can be classified according to their level of expertise in the work of the Economic and Social Council. Category I refers to those that have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council, are international in their activities and have broad geographical membership.

Category II embraces those that are concerned specifically with only a few areas of the work of the Council, including human rights. Those organizations that can make occasional useful contributions to the work of the Council may be placed on a roster for ad hoc consultations. The consultative status of the organizations, vis-à-vis the Council, appears in annex I. Among the 83 non-governmental organizations included in this report, 8 have status I, 20 status II, 15 are in the roster, and 40 do not have any consultative status. The last category include those that have not applied or that are for-profit organizations, although their activities are very close to the goals of the Plan of Action. In this respect it is important to emphasize that both for-profit and not-for-profit non-governmental organizations have contributed greatly to knowledge in the area of population and to the implementation of programmes, through contract work performed for government agencies as well as for other non-governmental organizations or for the United Nations system.

9. The organizations were invited to report their human and financial resources for the biennium 1988-1989. This information appears in annex II and includes the total amount of financial resources of the organization, the resources devoted to population activities (amount and proportion of the total resources as well as the number of professionals), the origin of these resources as expressed as the proportion of their population budgets (membership fees, government grants, United Nations, private grants and donations, endowment funds, and sale of their services and publications), and the proportion of population funds devoted to cover administrative costs. This information was also requested for the previous report covering the period 1986-1987. It is important to take into account that many intergovernmental organizations provide financial assistance to population activities through private organizations.

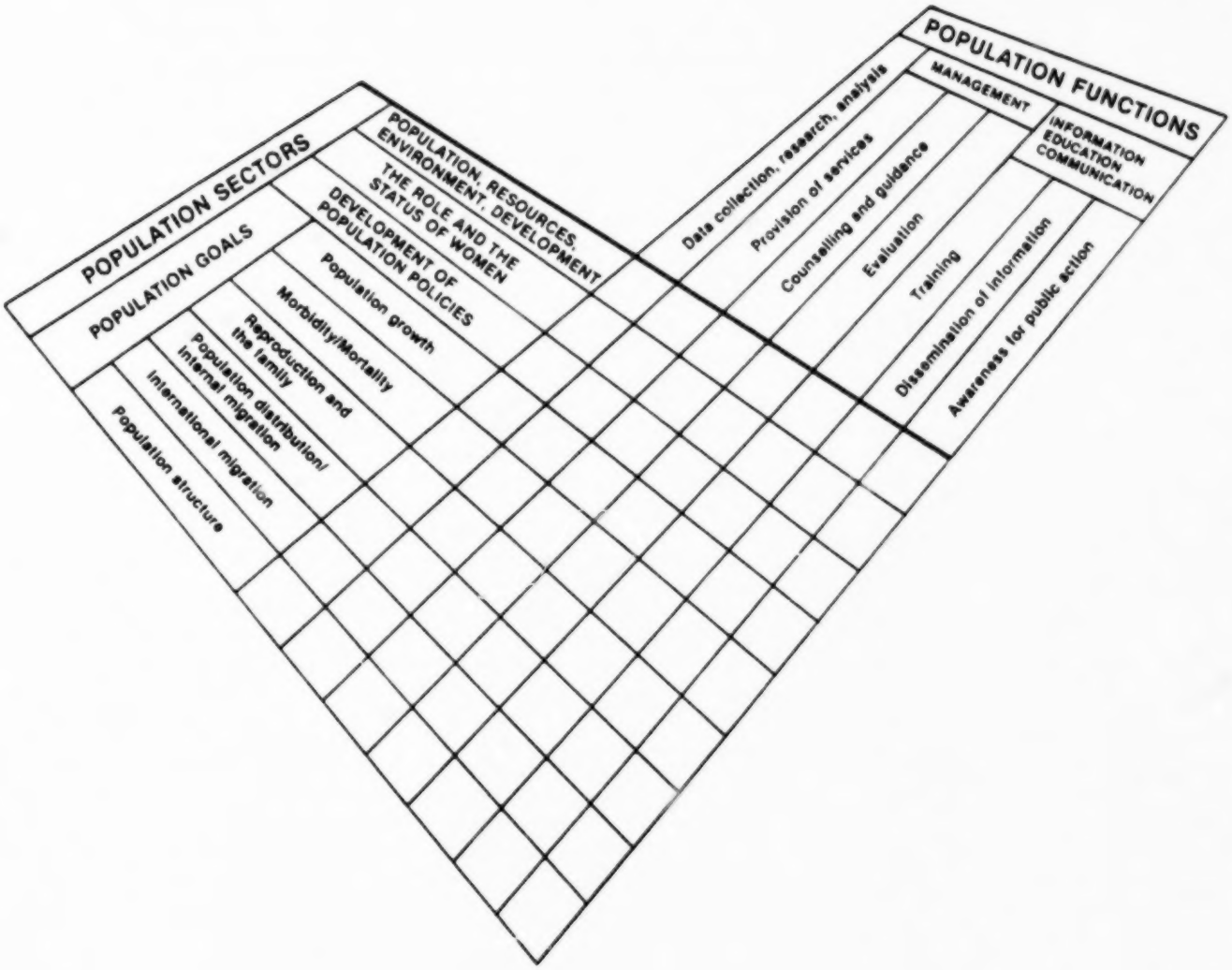
10. For the present report five intergovernmental and 62 non-governmental organizations provided information on their financial resources. The level of response to this question increased significantly from the previous biennium; for the period 1986-1987, only three intergovernmental and 47 non-governmental organizations provided such information. The average amount of resources per organization has not increased significantly; while for the previous biennium it was $US 8.4 million ($US 236,000 for intergovernmental and $US 9.0 million for non-governmental organizations), it was $US 8.4 million during the next period 1988-1989 ($US 2.9 million for intergovernmental and $US 8.8 million for non-governmental organizations). The information collected shows that the reporting organizations employ more than 1,500 professionals who work in the area of population. Fourteen non-governmental organizations devote more than $10 million per biennium to population activities and they account for 82.5 per cent of the total amount of resources ($544 million). The largest financial sources are Governments (66 per cent of all sources), followed by endowment funds (14 per cent), private grants (9 per cent) and United Nations system grants (6 per cent). It is important to recall that some of them (particularly the foundations) provide financial support to other private organizations and that the total amount of resources appearing in annex II does not correct for double counting; a preliminary attempt at correcting double counting (by subtracting the amount provided by the private sector as a source of financing) would give an estimate of $496.5 million per biennium. It is worth

noting that these organizations are giving to the population field a biennial amount of resources not too far below from the figure reported for the United Nations system - $659 million for the same period (see E/CN.9/1991/8, table 2).

II. POPULATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

11. The topics of the Plan of Action, as presented in the recommendations for action adopted by the Mexico City Conference, can be conceived as a matrix composed of two dimensions. The first dimension embraces the substantive components of the Plan: socio-economic development, the environment and population; the role and the status of women; development of population policies; and population goals and policies (population growth, morbidity and mortality, reproduction and the family, population distribution and internal migration, international migration and population structure). It should be noted that the categories of the first dimension are not necessarily mutually exclusive; in fact, some activities may refer to more than one category, as it is the case, for example, of studies on the status of women and fertility. Furthermore, analysis of "growth" is intrinsically linked to the analysis of "structure". For practical purposes, activities that cover more than one category are reported under the most prominent of the categories. The second dimension would be composed of the elements of the fifth topic of the Mexico City Conference recommendations, the promotion of knowledge and policy: data collection and analysis, research, management, training, information, education and communication. These two dimensions have been labelled "population sectors" and "functions in the field of population" respectively (see figure below). The clustering of the topics of the Plan into these two broad groups takes into account that their components can be grouped along these two distinct dimensions; in fact, each one of the "functions" could refer specifically to any of the "population sectors" (e.g., research on internal migration and dissemination of information on mortality risks). The organizations were invited to provide examples of their activities in relation to each one of the topics of the World Population Plan of Action and to indicate the proportion of resources devoted to each one of these topics; this information appears in annex III. It should be noted that the proportions reported should be taken as an indicator of the magnitude of their efforts rather than an exact account of their financial resources allocated to their population activities. The activities reported in the discussion that follows are only a few selected examples of the great variety of projects being carried out by the organizations.

Figure. The population matrix - activities contemplated in the World Population Plan of Action



A. Socio-economic development, the environment and population

12. Practically all intergovernmental organizations indicated a special interest in this area and mentioned that their activities are usually included as a component of broader development issues. The 68 member countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) signed the Fourth Lomé Convention with the 12 member States of the Commission of European Communities (EC) in December 1989; this new Convention provides for a better overall balance in the ACP States between population, the protection of the environment and natural resources and the production of economic resources and social goods. The Commonwealth Secretariat reported the establishment of a group of scientists to advise the Commonwealth and the international community on climate change, sea-level rise and flooding and their impact in social and economic development. The Population Research Unit of the League of Arab States is publishing a series of monographs in the field of population and development. The Council of Europe was organizing a seminar on the relationships between current demographic perspectives and the European styles of living. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) identified population growth and its macro and micro consequences as one of the crucial cross-cutting issues for development and at its high-level meeting in 1989, DAC adopted a Policy Statement on Development Co-operation in the 1990s that gives a prominent place to population and development issues. OECD finished a study on the future situation of the Sahelian countries that devotes a special place to the interrelations between population, the environment and development. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) fosters the integration of population components into development planning. The Organization of American States (OAS) completed the preparation and publication of 12 demographic profiles of its member States.

13. There is a wide variety of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations in this field. Many donor organizations provide substantial financial assistance for activities in this particular area (like Oxfam, and the Ford, General Service, Mellon and Rockefeller Foundations). The Hewlett Foundation gives special emphasis to activities related to population and the environment, to be carried out in countries where most of the unsustainable population growth will occur.

14. Other non-governmental organizations focus their activities on fostering and co-ordinating research activities. The Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), for example, continued a programme of research on the integration of population variables in socio-economic planning that involves 52 projects. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUNC) has established a large network of organizations and research centres around the world that are engaged in population and environmental activities; more than 40 international specialists on these interactions will be working to develop a global body of in-depth knowledge that would provide advice for the adoption of specific policies. IUNC has created the following five task forces: natural resources limits to population growth and improvement in the quality of life, conflicts between human populations and other species, relationships between family size and resource use, urbanization and natural resources management, and early mortality and family planning as related to

resources management. IUNC completed field investigations and held workshop discussions on nine developing countries (two more will be completed shortly). The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) set up a working group on population and the environment that will identify main research areas and will organize four regional symposia focusing on particular population/environment problems; the Union is planning a special meeting on the relationships between population and the environment during the IUSSP General Conference (Montreal, 1993).

15. Among the numerous research activities, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) completed a study on future environments for Europe that was focused on the concept of environmentally sustainable development; in 1989, IIASA began a new project to study the complex interactions between population and the environment that will include a case study on the island of Mauritius. The Population Council participated in the Committee on Population, Resources and the Environment that functions under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and contributed with a discussion of the concept of carrying capacity as applied to human populations. The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) concluded its nine-year-old project called Integrated Population and Development Planning (INPLANT) that provided assistance to over 40 developing countries. The Worldwatch Institute prepared a study on the interrelationships between poverty and the environment.

16. There are numerous examples in the area of creation of public awareness and dissemination of information. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) provides clearing-house services through its programme called "Earthscan". IIED and the World Resources Institute (WRI), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), publishes annually the World Resources report which is an assessment of the main issues associated with natural resource management and human impacts on the environment; the report accords a special place to the role of population variables. IUNC, in collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), publishes a quarterly trilingual newsletter called Earthwatch. The Futures Group continued its project Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID III) which includes analyses of the implications of population growth for national development, health and the environment; this project intends to reach host-country officials involved in development planning and policy-making in over 25 countries with special emphasis in sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) organized the Global Forum on Environment and Development for Survival (Moscow, January 1990) that involved the participation of more than a thousand scientists, parliamentarians and spiritual leaders from 83 countries. Population Concern and IPPF produced a booklet on the links between population and food, energy, water, global warming and other environmental issues. The Population Reference Bureau (PRB), in collaboration with 11 different journals from 25 developing countries, produced and disseminated a publication on population and the environment that was assessed in a workshop co-hosted by UNEP. The Population Resource Center (PRC) organized a seminar on the relationships between international population trends and the environment with the participation of population specialists and members of the United States Congress. Other

environmental organizations that have their activities focused on the creation of awareness on environmental and population issues include the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club and the Worldwatch Institute.

B. The role and the status of women

17. It should be noted that there are many activities in the field of population that are closely related to the role and status of women but are not reported as such by the organizations. Virtually all intergovernmental organizations indicated that the incorporation of women into the process of development and the promotion of their status are part of the guidelines used by these organizations. The Lomé IV Convention between ACP and EC, for example, in addition to devoting a complete article on the subject of "Women in development", states that the role of women will be considered essential in achieving the population goals of the Convention. The Commonwealth leaders adopted the Commonwealth Plan of Action (Vancouver, 1987) which contains many provisions on the role of women (the Plan of Action was initially adopted by the Ministers of Women Affairs in Harare in 1987) and the Women and Development Programme (WDP) has been launched to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Plan. As recommended at the Harare meeting, an expert group was set up and found that in many developing countries the economic crisis and the structural adjustment policies adopted to deal with it have affected women; a meeting of relevant high-level officials is being planned to consider a series of concrete mechanisms to increase women's contribution to development. The Council of Europe indicated its interest in studying employment and unemployment issues particularly among women. The League of Arab States continued its programme of research on the economic contribution of women.

18. The activities of non-governmental organizations are also varied in this area. Some organizations, such as the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, play an advocacy role on women's issues and bring together national women's groups; while others affiliate particular groups of women, such as the International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS), the International Confederation of Midwives, and the International Council of Nurses (ICN). Some donor organizations, including the Rockefeller Foundation, have established guidelines for the preparation of project proposals that require information on the anticipated impact of the project on the status of women.

19. Some non-governmental organizations conduct research on the role and status of women. Among them, for example, the Health and Population Center of the Battelle Memorial Institute continued its project on the role of women in the United States in this century and prepared a publication on changing lives in American women. IUSSP organized a conference on women's position and demographic change in the course of development (Oslo, June 1988) and created a Committee on Gender and Population that will address some interrelationships between the status of women and fertility and mortality change and the process through which female education affects fertility and child survival. The International Social Security Association (ISSA) reported that one of its Committees studied the influence of survivor pensions on women's aspirations to equality and on their access to the

labour market. The Population Council produced seven case studies on the subject of gender and agriculture and its pamphlet series SEEDS presented successful income-generating projects that have been developed by low-income women; the Council completed eight case studies from the project on women's roles and gender differentials in development projects in South and East Asia. The Population Research Center of the Rand Corporation reported its research on women's wages, labour force participation and fertility. Worldwatch is preparing a project on women and development that will assess development strategies from the perspective of women's access to resources.

20. Among the non-governmental organizations that are engaged in action projects, the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) is assisting income-generating activities for women in several developing countries. The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) has a large training programme for mid-level women professionals. In the mid-1970s, IPPF initiated the Planned Parenthood and Women's Development Programme (PPWD) that had the participation of 41 affiliates a decade later; a recent review of three African PPWDs concluded that women are unlikely to change their views on fertility if other basic needs are lacking and that income-generating activities can foster those changes. The International Planned Parenthood Federation also recently launched a new project, Empowerment of Women, that includes nine African countries.

C. Development of population policies

21. The work reported by the organizations take the form of advocacy and in many cases concentrate on the provision of assistance to Governments. At the level of the intergovernmental organizations, the signatories of the Lomé IV Convention foresee co-operation aimed at the formulation and implementation of voluntary family planning policies as well as for the training of personnel in the ACP States for implementing population policies. The Council of Europe, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) advocate the incorporation of population considerations in the process of formulation of development activities.

22. Among the activities of non-governmental organizations in this area, the Ford Foundation focuses on research that informs policy makers and the public on the consequences of population change. The Futures Group and RTI contributed to the creation of awareness among policy makers of developing countries through their RAPID III and Options for Population Policy projects. PRB reported the continuation of its population policy data bank and of its project Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT), which is aimed at bridging the gap between the wealth of available population research and the need for accurate, policy-relevant population information. IUSSP organized a seminar on population policies in sub-Saharan Africa (Kinshasa, February 1989). Finally, the World Population Society continued its National Applications Program (NAPRO), which is aimed at applying the World Population Plan of Action and other international documents to the preparation of national population policies and programmes in developing countries.

D. Population goals and policies

1. Population growth

23. The activities of the organizations in this area is ordinarily incorporated in other areas, such as population and development and population policies, or are mentioned in relation to the components of population growth.

2. Morbidity and mortality

24. The activities of the intergovernmental organizations in this area may include data collection, research and provision of assistance; many organizations indicated their assistance to activities related to the appearance of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The Lomé IV Convention includes various provisions in relation to health and nutrition. The League of Arab States continued a series of maternal and child health surveys in various Arab countries.

25. Some non-governmental organizations consist of federations of associations or of individuals engaged in health activities, such as the American Public Health Association, the International Federation for Family Health (IFFH) and the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO). Among the donor organizations, the Carnegie Corporation, the Pathfinder Fund and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations continued their support to the Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI), which was launched in 1987 and is aimed at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity; other partners of SMI are UNFPA, UNDP, the World Bank and some donor Governments. Oxfam provides support to maternal and child health projects, many of which include family planning. The Rockefeller Foundation indicated its continued support to institution-building in developing countries for population-based health care (examples include the creation of epidemiology boards linking health institutions with local educational and research institutions in Thailand, Mexico and Cameroon) and reported the financing of many projects related to AIDS prevention.

26. Among the organizations that are involved in research, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) organized a workshop in Africa on the analysis of child mortality data. CICRED continued two inter-centre projects on socio-economic mortality differentials among industrialized countries and on infant and child mortality in developing countries. The Institute for Resource Development of Macro Systems (IRD) reported the initiation of a study of maternal mortality and cause of death among children. IUSSP organized two seminars on medicine and mortality decline (Annecy, France, 1988) and mortality and morbidity in South-East Asia (Beijing, 1988) and is planning a technical meeting on anthropological studies relevant to the sexual transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the etiologic agent of AIDS. IIASA, IRD, the Population Council, RTI and other research centres continued their efforts to develop procedures to estimate the socio-economic and demographic consequences of the AIDS epidemic. The Rand Corporation was studying breast-feeding and other nutrition patterns. Many organizations that are involved in the provision of family planning services have activities related to maternal and child health care; for example, the Japanese

Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP) has a major project in 23 countries that incorporates nutrition, parasite control and family planning, and that is aimed at fostering the participation of communities within the scheme of primary health care. John Snow, Inc. (JSI) has a project called Resources for Child Health (REACH) that provides assistance to Governments in the area of primary health care. The Save the Children Federation currently implements Child-Protective Behavior projects in 21 countries. Other organizations that are action-oriented and are involved in the provision of health services include ACWW and the Church World Service.

3. Reproduction and the family

27. Among the activities carried out by intergovernmental organizations in this area, the signatories of the Lomé IV Convention agreed that co-operation should be provided in conformity with fundamental rights and freely made choices concerning family size, the planning of births and the means to be used for family planning. The Commonwealth Secretariat works with IPPF in activities related to adolescent pregnancies and their implications. The Council of Europe is engaged in a major research project on fertility among unmarried couples.

28. Among the non-governmental organizations that provided financial assistance, the Asia Foundation assists indigenous private voluntary organizations. The Carnegie Corporation supports efforts to enhance knowledge of young adolescents, their motivation to avoid pregnancy and their access to health services. The Ford Foundation focuses on the social, cultural and economic factors that influence reproductive behaviour. The General Service Foundation assists other organizations that work in family planning programmes, preferably in Latin America. The Hewlett Foundation supports action-oriented research on factors affecting fertility behaviour and attempts to evaluate and implement fertility-reducing development policies. The Rockefeller Foundation supports development of new contraceptives, increasing the availability of existing technologies and the identification of barriers that affect their use.

29. Other non-governmental organizations are engaged in research. Some are involved in biomedical research, such as the Family Health International (FHI) which participates in a programme of reproductive health research and in the evaluation of new contraceptive technologies in more than 50 countries. The Population Council's Center for Biomedical Research continues its work on two long-term methods - NORPLANT subdermal implants and the Copper T 380A intrauterine device. The World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB) reported on clinical trials of an "Ovarian monitor" that provides a rapid, cheap and accurate estimation of the metabolites of estrogen and progesterone in a timed specimen of urine. Other organizations conduct social research; the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), for example, is engaged in a study of the characteristics of women who have abortions, published a 1990 supplement to its Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986, and concluded a study on pregnancy, contraception and family planning services in industrialized countries. Battelle continued its major research study on adolescent pregnancies. CICRED co-ordinates an inter-centre project on the effects of family planning in population trends. IRD completed several comparative

studies and methodological and analysis reports within its Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme. IIASA published a report on the heterogeneity in reproduction, which is a global comparative study that focused on a parity-specific fertility analysis of all the countries that participated in the World Fertility Survey. The Commission on Population Geography of the International Geographic Union organized a seminar on geographical approaches to fertility (Kiel, Germany, 1989). IUSSP organized a seminar on theories of family change (Tokyo, 1988) and a workshop on the role of family planning as a fertility determinant (Tunis, 1989). ISI prepared a series of fertility-related software packages for use on personal computers. The Population Council has an agreement with IRD to monitor 25 "further analyses" for DHS and also continued its programme of research awards on the determinants of fertility in developing countries. The Rand Corporation reported three important research projects on early family formation and school drop-out, child-bearing by single teenagers, and on work, health and child-bearing. RTI has developed a family planning cost-benefit analysis model to be used in microcomputers. Finally, the Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI) continued its research on psycho-social aspects of abortion; other projects deal with the role of incentives and disincentives in relation to fertility behaviour and adolescent reproductive behaviour.

30. There are many non-governmental organizations that are involved in the provision of family planning services. CARE recently created a Population Unit to provide technical support in the area of family planning to its 40 overseas offices. Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) was assisting an estimated number of 1.59 million clients through 137 projects in 38 countries. IPPF, the leading family planning organization that has affiliates in over 134 countries, identified some "action areas" that include, among others, strengthening the role and effectiveness of national family planning associations, promotion of family planning as a basic human right, meeting the needs of young people, and male participation in family planning; the recently created International Programme Advisory Panel (IPAP) will be making recommendations to IPPF on future programmes and strategies. IPPF is already working with UNFPA in getting the same programme strategies to their country-level networks. JOICFP, in addition to the nutrition, parasite control and family planning project already mentioned, also provides commodity assistance to projects in this area. JSI initiated the Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS) that is aimed at the development of 50 to 60 new service delivery subprojects in low-prevalence countries (including sub-Saharan Africa). Pathfinder reported its support to 304 new projects in 35 developing countries. The Population Council began in 1989 a regional operational research project in Africa and continued a similar project in Latin America; both projects intend to improve coverage, cost-effectiveness and quality of services. The Population Crisis Committee (PCC) identifies and supports innovative, cost-effective and replicable family planning projects at the grass-roots level in developing countries. Population Services International (PSI) uses commercial marketing techniques and the resources of the local private sector. The Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) assists 500 health and family planning projects in 54 developing countries. Save the Children includes family planning components in its community-based integrated rural development projects. The World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WF/SC), which is composed of

50 national and regional member organizations, promotes the dissemination of surgical contraception through research, technical assistance and technical workshops.

31. There are other organizations that focus their activities in the promotion of and assistance to natural family planning procedures. The International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP), which counts affiliates from 95 countries, is providing financial and technical assistance to six African and two Latin American countries for the development and expansion of natural family planning. PRB, in collaboration with Georgetown University, published a booklet on natural family planning in three languages. Other organizations that promote the use of natural family planning methods include the International Right to Life Federation and WOOMB.

4. Population distribution and internal migration

32. Among intergovernmental organizations, the only activity reported in this area was the signature of the Lomé IV Convention that foresees co-operation in activities dealing with internal migration, rural exodus and rapid urbanization.

33. Among the non-governmental organizations working in this area, CICRED co-ordinates an inter-centre project on population geographic distribution and urbanization. The International Geographic Union is organizing an international meeting on urbanization trends in Asia and world wide (Beijing, 1990). IUSSP organized a seminar on urbanization in large developing countries (Ahmedabad, 1989). The Rand Corporation was engaged in studying the determinants and consequences of repeated migration.

5. International migration

34. Some intergovernmental organizations reported activities in this area. The Council of Europe, for example, is planning a new study on the demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population and the demographic consequences of migration. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), which was formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), organized a seminar on the impact of international migration on social structures (1988), concluded a research project on the impact of international migration on developing countries which was carried out jointly with OECD and CICRED, and planned a meeting in late 1990 on south-north migration with the expected participation of representatives of 50 Governments and various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The principal activity of OECD in this area is the preparation of the annual Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI) which presents trends, characteristics and policies in OECD countries. OAS, in collaboration with IOM, concluded a research project on the migration and naturalization legislation in the region and continued a biennial inter-American training course on national migration administration for national officials.

35. Among non-governmental organizations working in this area, the Ford Foundation assists research on the effects of international population flows and sponsors the resettlement of refugees, the training in managing refugee emergency situations and helps to protect their rights. IUSSP organized a workshop on international migration systems and networks (Genting Islands, Malaysia, 1988).

6. Population structure

36. Among intergovernmental organizations, the Council of Europe is designing a study on the future European populations that will include various items related to population composition; the results of this study will be used for the European Demographic Conference of 1992. OECD is studying the links between population change and social programmes and includes population structure considerations in its project on the transition from work to retirement.

37. Among the non-governmental organizations that have activities in this area, the International Association of Gerontology (IAG) and the International Federation on Ageing (IFA) group professionals; these two organizations are involved in disseminating information and IFA is particularly dedicated to raising public awareness of the situation and potential of older women in society. CICRED continued its inter-centre project on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of population aging. IIASA concluded a comparative study on the demographic discontinuities originated around 1950 and the aging of the corresponding cohorts; a second major study aims at building models to evaluate the consequences of changes in social security schemes and possible changes in population structures. IUSSP organized a seminar on the family, the market and the State: population problems in aging societies (Sendai, Japan, 1988).

E. Promotion of knowledge and policies

1. Data collection, research and analysis

38. In the area of data collection, the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) are mainly devoted to the dissemination of information among their members. IRD continued the DHS project that will cover 55 developing countries with special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa; a country report on each survey is produced within a year after the fieldwork is finished and the results are presented to scientists and policy makers during a National Meeting. ISI established a working group on statistics and the environment to provide guidelines for better management; and also continued its Dynamic Data Base (DDB) project that provides fertility-related data sets and associated software. IUSSP organized a seminar on event history analysis (Paris, 1988) and another on collection and processing of demographic data in Latin America (Santiago, 1988).

39. In relation to the area of research and analysis, numerous examples of the work done by the organizations were presented in the previous sections of the present report. There are also other organizations that focus their activity in

the promotion, co-ordination and exchange of scientific knowledge among professionals; this is the case of CICRED, IAG, the American Public Health Association, IUSSP and the Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP).

2. Management (provision of services, counselling and guidance, and evaluation)

40. A large number of organizations included in the present report provide family planning services and their work was mentioned in the section on reproduction and the family. Other organizations provide health services, or respond to the needs of international migrants and refugees, or focus on specific groups such as children, youth and the elderly, and their work was referred to in previous sections. There are also some organizations whose work is mainly centred on improving the efficiency and efficacy of programmes through the utilization of modern management. The International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), for example, holds biennial general assemblies and conferences as well as regional workshops that facilitate the exchange of information between programme managers and organizations specializing in population programme management; ICOMP has identified four major areas for future activities: strategic management, quality of service delivery, logistics and supply management, and technical co-operation among developing countries. The programme called ICOMP Leadership and Management Development for Women is active in one Latin American, seven Asian and three African countries. The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) assists countries in incorporating managerial skills for family planning activities that are part of their rural development projects. JSI has a project that includes short-term technical assistance in family planning logistics management; a second major activity is aimed at assisting 80 projects with private voluntary organizations and for-profit entities which initiate or augment the delivery of family planning services using social marketing techniques.

41. Many of the organizations that are involved in the provision of services also include activities in the area of evaluation as part of their projects and donor organizations are giving an increasing emphasis to built-in evaluation components in the activities they sponsor. All of the organizations just mentioned in the area of management also include evaluation as part of their activities. Some non-governmental organizations have developed a special expertise in the area of evaluation of programmes; for example, the University Research Corporation, in addition to incorporating operations research techniques into the management of services, provides technical assistance and expertise to developing countries in order to improve their evaluation capabilities in relation to the impact of family planning programmes and the effectiveness of educational and communication activities related to such programmes. Other organizations that provide expertise in the area of evaluation of services include FHI, ICOMP, JOICFP, JSI, MSH and Pathfinder.

3. Training

42. Many organizations provide support to training activities in the field of population, and many of them have developed a special expertise in this area. CEDPA, for example, is dedicated to improving the managerial skills of professionals from developing countries; since its creation in 1975, over 3,000 professionals from 100 countries have been trained in the management of population programmes and its Women in Management training programme targets women who work in family planning and other social and economic development areas. The Church World Service has some projects in the area of family life education. IIRR has a project for training leaders and managers involved in rural development that includes population topics. IUSSP organized a training workshop for English-speaking demographers on sample surveys (Fajara, Gambia, 1987). Management Sciences for Health (MSH) also concentrates on strengthening the leadership and management of family planning programmes in developing countries by training programme managers and trainers; since 1985, the Family Planning Management Training Project has trained almost 2,500 family planning managers and trainers in more than 20 countries. The Pan African Institute for Development is engaged in the training of rural extension leaders and staff in sub-Saharan Africa and its programmes include population topics, particularly family planning. PROLAP has a co-ordinating area devoted to training that links its affiliated centres. The RONCO Consulting Corporation reported about a regional training project on family planning for paramedical, auxiliary and community health workers from seven Arab countries. Save the Children has a large programme that provides training through its local offices in 17 countries. The World Assembly of Youth (WAY) organizes training activities for leaders and managers of youth programmes that include, among other things, population and development issues. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) sponsors and carries out projects on family life education and community development that include the discussion of topics such as adolescent pregnancy, environmental conservation, and population and development issues.

4. Information, communication and education

43. Practically all organizations have activities intended to provide information on population issues and many of them publish newsletters or other forms of periodic reports. The professional associations disseminate information about the work being carried out by their members; among them, are the American Public Health Association, IAG, CICIAMS, IFFH, the International Geographical Union, the International Sociological Association, IUSSP and the Population Association of America (PAA). There are some non-governmental organizations that are specialized in this area; the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information (APLIC), for example, provides information and guidance through a network of individual members (mainly librarians and information specialists) from more than 100 organizations. PRB assists institutions involved in the dissemination of population information in developing countries.

44. The creation of awareness for public action is another area in which some organizations have specialized. Among them, GCPPD provides clearing-house services

to parliamentarians and organizes meetings aimed at fostering the participation of legislators in population and development issues. The Inter-Parliamentary Union organizes meetings aimed at creating awareness about population issues among parliamentarians. The Natural Resources Defense Council focuses its awareness activities on the environmental impacts of population growth. Population Communication focuses its work in the production of television and motion picture screenplays that are aimed at creating awareness about population issues; other areas of work include the dissemination of information on contraceptive technology to health professionals in developing countries. Population Communications International (PCI) fosters technical co-operation and the transfer of communication technologies among developing countries, organizes briefings for journalists and media managers, and works with the community of non-governmental organizations providing information which is disseminated by these organizations. Population Concern organizes activities aimed at increasing the level of awareness about world population problems and raises funds in the United Kingdom for population and development projects around the world. PRC organizes more than 25 briefings, workshops and policy discussions per year with the participation of scholars, policy makers and other leaders. The Population Institute focuses its attention in motivating policy makers, media producers and the public in general about population issues. PCC gives high priority to educating leaders about international population issues and works through the media and other non-governmental organizations to enhance public understanding of these issues. The World Movement of Mothers organizes workshops and other training activities on specific topics such as child welfare, adoption and family planning. The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations disseminates among its affiliates information on topics such as population, the environment and the process of socio-economic development, maternal and child health, natural family planning methods and responsible parenthood, and on issues related to the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Other organizations that are working in the area of advocacy include AGI, the Futures Group, IFFLP, IFA, IIED, IPPF, IRLF, ISSA, IUCN, National Audubon, PSI, Sierra Club, World Population Society, Worldwatch and Zero Population Growth.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

2/ Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

Annex I

GENERAL INFORMATION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)														
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	Belgium	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	P
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	Belgium	-	-	x	-	2	1	-	3	x	x	-	-	P
Commonwealth Secretariat	UK	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	P
Council of Europe	France	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	P
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	P
League of Arab States	Tunisia	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	P
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	France	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	P
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	Ethiopia	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	P
Organization of American States (OAS)	USA	-	x	-	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	-	-	P
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)														
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	-	-	NA
American Public Health Association	USA	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	NA
Asia Foundation	USA	-	x	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	NA
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	UK	-	-	x	-	3	2	-	1	-	x	x	-	II
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	USA	-	-	x	2	-	-	-	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Batelle Memorial Institute	USA	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	R
CARE	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	II
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	-	2	x	-	x	x	R
Church World Service	USA	-	-	x	-	2	4	3	1	x	x	x	-	II
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	-	x	x	x	x	R
Family Health International (FHI)	USA	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	NA
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	USA	-	-	x	-	2	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
Ford Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	x	-	-	NA
Futures Group	USA	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	NA
General Service Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	x	-	-	II
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	-	x	x	x	x	NA
Inter-American Statistical Institute	Panama	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	x	-	-	II
International Alliance for Women	Malta	-	-	x	-	2	-	3	1	x	x	x	-	I
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	Mexico	-	-	x	1	4	-	2	3	x	x	x	x	R
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	Holy See	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	R
International Confederation of Midwives	UK	-	-	x	1	3	-	-	2	x	x	x	-	R
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	Switzerland	-	-	x	1	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	R
International Council of Women	France	-	-	x	1	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	I
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	Malaysia	-	-	x	1	2	3	4	5	x	x	x	x	II
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	Indonesia	-	-	x	1	-	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	NA
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	USA	-	-	x	4	1	2	-	3	x	-	-	-	NA

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Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	UK	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	R
International Federation on Ageing	UK	-	-	x	-	3	-	2	1	x	x	-	x	II
International Geographical Union	UK	-	-	x	1	4	5	2	3	x	x	x	x	NA
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Austria	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	-	x	x	-	x	NA
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	UK	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	R
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	USA	-	-	x	1	-	-	3	2	-	x	-	-	II
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	Philippines	-	-	x	-	1	-	3	2	x	x	-	x	I
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	UK	-	-	x	5	2	1	4	3	x	x	x	-	I
International Right to Life Federation	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	II
International Social Security Association	Switzerland	-	-	x	2	-	-	1	3	x	-	-	-	I
International Sociological Association	Spain	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	II
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	Netherlands	-	-	x	1	3	-	4	2	x	x	x	-	II
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Switzerland	-	-	x	1	2	5	4	3	x	x	-	x	II
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	Belgium	-	-	x	1	-	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	II
Inter-Parliamentary Union	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	-	x	-	-	I
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	Japan	x	x	x	4	2	1	5	3	x	x	x	x	NA
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	x	-	NA
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
National Audubon Society	USA	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	R
Natural Resources Defense Council	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	-	-	-	NA
Oxfam	UK	-	-	x	-	-	1	-	2	x	-	-	-	II
Pan African Institute for Development	Switzerland	-	x	-	4	-	3	2	1	x	x	x	x	II
Pathfinder Fund	USA	-	-	x	-	1	2	3	4	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Association of America	USA	x	-	x	1	-	3	x	2	-	-	-	-	NA
Population Communication	USA	-	-	x	-	2	4	3	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Communications International (PCI)	USA	-	-	x	-	2	-	3	1	x	x	x	-	R
Population Concern	UK	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	NA
Population Council	USA	-	-	x	-	2	3	1	4	x	x	x	x	II
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	3	2	1	x	-	-	x	R
Population Institute	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	x	-	-	R
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	USA	-	-	x	-	3	-	2	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Resource Center (PRC)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	NA
Population Services International	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	3	2	x	-	-	-	NA
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	3	-	2	x	x	x	x	R
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	Argentina	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	NA
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	x	-	NA
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	4	2	3	x	x	x	x	NA
Rockefeller Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	x	-	-	NA
Ronco Consulting Corp.	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Save the Children	USA	-	-	x	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	x	-	NA
Sierra Club	USA	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	NA
Soroptimist International	UK	-	-	x	1	-	2	-	3	x	x	-	-	I
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	-	x	-	x	NA
University Research Corporation (URC)	USA	x	-	x	-	2	-	1	3	x	-	x	-	NA
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	Denmark	-	-	x	-	3	2	4	1	x	x	y	x	I
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	UK	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	II
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WFSC)	USA	-	-	x	3	4	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	R

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Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
World Movement of Mothers	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	II
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	Australia	-	-	x	-	-	3	2	1	x	x	-	x	NA
World Population Society (WPS)	USA	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	II
World Resources Institute (WRI)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	NA
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	II
Worldwatch Institute	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	-	x	NA
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	NA
Subtotal (9 intergovernmental organizations)		0	5	4	-	6	2	7	9	8	8	0	3	9
Subtotal (83 non-governmental organizations)		17	4	79	24	40	31	53	68	66	54	33	26	83
Total (92 organizations)		17	9	83	24	46	33	60	77	74	62	33	29	92

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes: Geographical coverage:

Nat	National
Reg	Regional
Gl	Global

Nature of the organization:

PA	Professional association
TA	Provision of technical assistance
FA	Provision of financial assistance
RA	Research and analysis
IEC	Information, education and communication
1-5	Level of involvement

Participation in activities organized by the United Nations:

IGM	Intergovernmental meetings
Sem	Technical seminars and workshops
Prj	Execution of projects on behalf of the United Nations
Std	Completion of studies requested by the United Nations

Status of the organization with the Economic and Social Council:

P	Permanent status
I	Category I (interest in most of the activities of the Council)
II	Category II (interest in a few areas of the activities of the Council)
R	Roster
NA	Not applicable: the organization has not applied for consultative status with the Council.

The letter "x" indicates that the item is relevant to the organization; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or not relevant.

Annex II

PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION, 1988-1989

Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial Total	Financial Pop	Financial Adm	Professional HQs	Professional Fld	Professional Total	Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage): F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)														
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Commonwealth Secretariat	36 600	25	--	..	..	..	..	-	100	--	0	-	0	0
Council of Europe	..	160	..	..	2	0	2	-	100	0	0	-	0	0
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	13 755	13 755	100	..	1	3	4	-	..	--	..	-	0	..
League of Arab States	..	269	..	..	7	0	7	-	22	78	0	-	0	0
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Organization of American States (OAS)	..	375	2	..	1	0	1	-	73	0	0	-	0	27
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)														
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	7 000	7 000	100	25	50	0	50	5	15	0	75	0	5	0
American Public Health Association	5 000	100	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia Foundation	17 712	3 121	18	..	0	8	8	0	99	0	1	0	0	0
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	1 154	..	..	..	3	0	3	12	--	0	69	16	1	2
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	12	12	100	10	--	0	--	80	0	0	0	0	20	0
Batelle Memorial Institute	24 000	8 000	30	..	11	0	11	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
CARE	323 387	500	1	8	2	4	6	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	6 460	5 491	85	..	10	0	10	0	62	10	28	0	0	0
Church World Service	1 500	300	20	..	-	-	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	1 600	1 600	100	21	4	0	4	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Family Health International (FHI)	..	20 000	..	..	..	..	..	0	97	0	3	0	0	1
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	32 742	32 742	100	..	19	38	57	0	95	0	5	0	0	0
Ford Foundation	434 400	20 200	5	--	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Futures Group	30 000	24 000	64	--	38	14	52	0	98	2	0	0	0	0
General Service Foundation	2 791	610	22	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Development (GCPPD)	1 500	1 500	100	..	8	0	8	0	25	25	50	0	0	0
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	74 000	13 139	18	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	40 000	9 000	23	15	30	0	30	0	98	2	0	0	0	0
Inter-American Statistical Institute	55	4	7	..	--	--	--	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Alliance for Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	12	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Confederation of Midwives	175	69	40	10	1	0	1	20	0	0	80	0	0	0
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Council of Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	2 349	2 030	86	1	16	1	17	2	37	46	13	0	2	0
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	2 217	2 107	95	25	4	0	4	1	83	5	11	0	0	0

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Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial: Total	Financial: Pop	Financial: Adm	Professional: HQs	Professional: Fld	Professional: Total	Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage): F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Federation on Ageing	300	..	..	33	3	0	3	5	0	0	90	0	0	5
International Geographical Union	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	10 000	400	4	70	8	0	8	89	11	0	0	0	0	0
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	..	..	100	..	..	..	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	1 500	188	13	..	..	..	187	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	137 395	137 395	100	6	139	173	312	0	88	2	4	0	0	6
International Right to Life Federation	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Social Security Association (ISSA)	8 772	1 754	20	..	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Sociological Association	120	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	4 320	1 188	28	30	3	0	3	0	47	53	0	0	0	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	31 206	927	3	54	4	6	10	0	50	20	30	0	0	0
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	3 585	3 585	100	16	4	0	4	7	48	28	9	0	4	4
Inter-Parliamentary Union	8 070	..	..	..	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	12 166	12 166	100	20	22	0	22	--	5	68	23	1	0	3
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	..	41 365	..	..	29	41	70	0	97	0	0	0	0	3
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	28 000	7 000	25	12	11	4	15	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	142 000	16 400	12	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
National Audubon Society	35 000	250	1	25	2	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Natural Resources Defense Council	..	..	..	..	--	0	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxfam	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pan African Institute for Development	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathfinder Fund	36 851	36 851	100	15	60	120	180	0	90	0	10	0	0	0
Population Association of America	600	600	100	..	..	..	..	33	0	0	0	0	57	10
Population Communication	420	420	100	..	6	0	6	0	0	5	95	0	0	0
Population Communications International (PCI)	1 028	1 028	100	14	5	2	7	0	0	13	84	0	0	3
Population Concern	2 027	2 027	100	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population Council	53 035	53 035	100	11	114	38	152	0	51	7	26	12	0	24
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	6 027	6 027	100	11	24	0	24	0	0	9	85	0	0	6
Population Institute	3 000	3 000	100	12	15	3	18	0	0	10	85	0	5	0
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	6 430	6 430	100	22	40	0	40	5	49	0	21	6	19	0
Population Resource Center	800	800	100	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population Services International	14 000	14 000	100	2	5	7	12	0	96	0	4	0	0	0
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	29 000	12 000	41	14	50	4	54	0	13	77	10	0	0	0
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	175 000	4 100	100	0	16	0	16	0	85	0	0	15	0	0
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	140 000	4 000	3	..	..	..	15	0	95	5	0	0	0	0
Rockefeller Foundation	158 000	15 700	10	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Ronco Consulting Corp.	15 000	3 000	20	40	6	3	9	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Save the Children	154 791	1 000	1	..	..	..	21	0	10	0	30	0	0	60
Sierra Club	26 000	60	1	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Soroptimist International	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	500	500	100	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Research Corporation	6 400	3 000	47	..	..	..	12	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

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Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial			Professional			Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage)						
		Total	Pop	Adm	HQs	Fld	Total	F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	600	300	50	..	..	..	6	10	10	25	0	50	0	5
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WF/SC)	850	850	100	20	2	0	2	2	94	2	2	0	0	0
World Movement of Mothers	3 000	400	20	..	..	..	1	33	0	0	67	0	0	0
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	80	80	100	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	90	0	10	0
World Population Society (WPS)	410	410	100	..	..	..	6	0	0	65	5	0	30	0
World Resources Institute (WRI)	10 765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worldwatch Institute	4 962	131	3	24	1	0	1	0	0	76	12	0	12	0
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	1 554	1 554	100	..	..	..	14	40	0	0	57	--	1	2
Subtotal for IGOs (5)	50 355	14 584	-	-	11	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NGOs (62)	2 281 751	545 652	-	-	779	475	1 528	1	66	6	9	14	0	4
Total	2 332 106	560 236	-	-	790	478	1 543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes:

Financial and professional resources:

Total budget	Biennial total budget in thousands of United States dollars
Financial	Financial resources devoted to population activities:
Total	Biennial budget devoted to population (thousands of United States dollars)
Pop	Proportion of the total budget devoted to population
Adm	Proportion of the population funds devoted to administrative costs
Professional	Professional resources devoted to population activities:
HQs	Number of full-time professionals at headquarters
Fld	Full-time professionals in the field

Sources of financial resources for population activities:

F	Membership fees
Gov	Government funds (grants, contracts, etc.)
UN	United Nations funds (grants, contracts, etc.)
Prv	Private funds (grants, donations, contracts, etc.)
End	Endowment funds
Sls	Sales of services and publications
Oth	Other

Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization; two dashes (--) indicate that the amount is negligible; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or relevant.

Annex III

PROPORTION OF RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1988-1989

Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)																		
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Commonwealth Secretariat	40	40	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	100	40	10	15	0	15	10	10	100
Council of Europe	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95	-	100	20	60	10	5	0	5	0	100
League of Arab States	8	13	0	0	25	8	20	25	0	100	62	0	0	0	22	16	0	100
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	27	15	28	5	5	5	5	5	5	100	5	0	20	0	10	10	55	100
Organization of American States (OAS)	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	80	0	100	25	0	0	0	55	10	10	100
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)																		
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	0	10	5	5	5	70	0	0	0	100	60	0	0	0	0	20	20	100
American Public Health Association	5	10	20	10	10	40	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0	5	60	30	100
Asia Foundation	0	17	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	100	0	6	0	0	3	74	17	100
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	33	14	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	0	20	20	0	20	20	20	100
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	10	0	10	10	0	50	10	0	10	100	0	0	0	0	15	85	0	100
Batelle Memorial Institute	0	35	0	0	0	60	0	0	5	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CARE	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	60	10	10	10	10	0	100
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	5	25	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	100	0	35	15	10	35	5	0	100
Church World Service	21	21	5	16	2	27	0	0	2	100	0	20	10	0	40	30	0	100
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	10	0	12	7	15	16	10	17	13	100	70	0	0	10	0	0	20	100
Family Health International	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Ford Foundation	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Futures Group	10	-	40	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	0	25	20	10	25	0	20	100
General Service Foundation	15	20	25	--	0	40	0	0	0	100	0	10	10	0	25	20	35	100
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD)	20	20	20	10	5	5	5	5	10	100	25	0	0	0	0	25	50	100
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	25	50	0	0	25	0	0	100
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	0	5	5	0	20	70	0	0	0	100	90	0	0	0	0	10	0	100
Inter-American Statistical Institute	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
International Alliance for Women	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	25	0	25	25	0	25	0	100
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Confederation of Midwives	0	10	0	10	40	40	0	0	0	100	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Council of Women	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	30	15	10	10	0	30	5	0	0	100	15	0	0	25	35	25	0	100
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	10	15	5	0	0	70	0	0	0	100	8	40	5	7	15	20	5	100
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Federation on Ageing	20	30	0	0	10	0	15	5	20	100	10	0	0	0	0	65	25	100
International Geographical Union	20	5	10	4	2	2	50	4	3	100	60	0	20	0	0	20	0	100

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Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	30	0	0	20	0	20	-	10	10	100	80	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	0	0	0	80	10	10	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	30	30	0	10	0	30	0	0	0	100	0	40	0	0	40	20	0	100
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-
International Right to Life Federation	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Social Security Association (ISSA)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-
International Sociological Association	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	10	15	20	5	15	20	5	5	5	100	10	5	0	0	20	65	0	100
Inter-Parliamentary Union	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	10	20	0	0	10	50	0	0	10	100	20	20	0	0	20	20	20	100
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	7	15	7	6	15	50	0	0	0	100	5	25	7	13	20	25	5	100
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	10	30	30	0	0	100
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	4	0	8	0	3	83	0	0	2	100	76	1	2	4	2	13	3	100
National Audubon Society	70	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	20	0	0	0	0	40	40	100
Natural Resources Defense Council	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Oxfam	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-
Pan African Institute for Development	50	15	5	5	10	5	5	0	5	100	45	5	5	0	25	20	0	100
Pathfinder Fund, The	0	0	20	0	0	80	5	0	0	100	5	70	0	20	5	0	0	100
Population Association of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Population Communication	45	15	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	30	10	-	-	-	20	40	100
Population Communications International (PCI)	10	10	10	10	2	50	2	4	2	100	0	0	0	5	10	60	25	100
Population Concern	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-
Population Council	1	2	16	0	9	73	--	--	--	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	16	16	20	20	2	20	2	2	2	100	0	30	0	0	0	35	35	100
Population Institute	10	10	10	15	0	25	10	10	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	30	70	100
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	15	5	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	20	0	10	10	10	30	20	100
Population Resource Center (PRC)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	100	25	0	25	0	0	25	25	100
Population Services International	0	0	0	35	30	35	0	0	0	100	15	35	0	0	0	25	25	100
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	50	0	0	25	25	0	100
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	5	11	0	0	26	52	5	1	0	100	90	0	0	10	0	0	0	100
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	25	10	25	20	5	10	10	0	5	100	30	0	0	20	30	10	10	100
Rockefeller Foundation	0	2	43	0	0	55	0	0	0	100	63	0	0	2	35	0	0	100
Ronco Consulting Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	10	0	0	0	70	10	10	100
Save the Children	60	10	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	100	5	10	5	0	50	10	20	100
Sierra Club	50	0	10	20	0	20	0	0	0	100	50	0	0	30	0	0	20	100
Soroptimist International	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	10	20	10	0	0	60	0	0	0	100	60	0	0	10	0	20	10	100
University Research Corporation	10	5	20	5	10	50	0	0	0	100	30	0	0	50	10	10	0	100
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	50	20	0	10	0	20	0	0	0	100	10	0	25	0	20	20	15	100
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WFSC)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
World Movement of Mothers	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	0	20	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	100	0	70	0	5	20	5	0	100
World Population Society	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	0	70	0	0	10	0	20	100

/...

Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
World Resources Institute (WRI)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Worldwatch Institute	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	100	76	0	0	0	0	24	0	100
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes: Sectors:
(a) Population, resources, the environment and development
(b) Role and status of women
(c) Development of population policies
Population policies and goals:
(d) Population growth
(e) Morbidity and mortality
(f) Reproduction and the family
(g) Population distribution and internal migration
(h) International migration
(i) Population structure
(j) Total

Functions (promotion of knowledge and policy):
(k) Data collection, research and analysis
Management of population activities:
(l) Direct provision of services
(m) Counselling and guidance (including advice in managerial matters)
(n) Evaluation of population activities
(o) Training
Information, education and communication:
(p) Dissemination of information and communication
(q) Awareness for public action
(r) Total

Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization; a dash (--) indicates that the amount is negligible; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or relevant; the letter "x" indicates that the item is relevant to the organization but that no percentage figures were provided.